"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Fair and slightly colder; winds northwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.06¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¼c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—China, it is said, has offered to lease Ta-Lien-Wan to Russia and to grant certain railway concessions on condition that she be permitted to hold Port Arthur. The negotiations between China and France have been postponed temporarily. The British fleet of warships on the China station has been augmented largely. A Johannesburg newspaper says that war between the Transvaal and England is inevitable unless the latter renounces her claim to suzerainty.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Capt. Elias P. Conine and Emma Lyons, his housekeeper, were seriously injured in a runaway accident in Brooklyn yesterday.

Gov. Black, having promised that if it were shown that the present civil service law, known as the Black law, did not give the best results, he would aid in restoring the old law, the Civil Service Reform Association has issued an exhaustive report setting forth the bad features of its workings, which are said to be inimical to the best interests of the State.

Page 2.

At the question meeting following Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon on "The Life and Letters of Paul," at Plymouth Church, last night, the subject of the Spanish crisis was introduced. The preacher said the course followed in regard to the de Lome incidetn and the Maine disaster was the proper one.

Page 3.

The City of Montreal is threatened with a serious flood.

The Primary Election Reform bill will come up in the State Senate early this week. Gov. Black's Canal Investigating Commission will meet at the Capitol to-morrow.

Chairman Von Briesen of the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union yesterday announced the Committee of Fifty he has appointed to oppose the Ellsworth Bi-partisan Rapid Transit bill.

A convict named Howard, who is serving a nine years' sentence in Sing Sing, has built two organs for the prison chapels. He will now petition for a pardon, on the ground that he has saved the State several thousand dollars.

Page 4.

Two bicycle riders traveling on a tandem in the upper part of the city lost control of their machine, and were hurled into Spuyten Duyvil Creek. They received slight injuries.

Jacob Johnson, eighteen years of age, was committed for trial in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of robbing three offices. In one of them he tarried to write a letter to his sweetheart.

Page 5.

Frank Yuille, who had a comfortable income and whose relatives are said to be rich, died yesterday in a Bowery lodging house, where he had lived in squalor for four years. Much mystery surrounds his reasons for living in such a place, as he never would talk of himself. He was well educated, and two of his sons are said to be students at Yale.

Page 7.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union the bitter feeling between the Socialists and their opponents was made apparent.

The entertainment given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to the sailors who lost their lives on the Maine realized over $8,000.

Dwight L. Moody closed his eight days' revival services at Grand Central Palace last night. The audience was profoundly moved and hundreds shouted that they would accept Christ at once. The evangelist said that if the question, "Does the world want Christ?" was put to a popular vote Jesus would not carry a single precinct.

Page 10.

The new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was dedicated yesterday with special services.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters addressed a conference of workingmen's organizations in Amity Hall on "Labor Unions and the Kingdom of God."

One member of the crew of the Lamport & Holt Line steamer Strabo, which arrived yesterday, died on the way to this port, from yellow fever.

Architects and builders of Bronx Borough are protesting vigorously against the proposed abolition of the up-town branch of the Building Department.

The sailors of the Nova Scotian ship Ancyra, who accuse Capt. Morris and the other officers with cruelty, will relate their grievances to the British Consul to-day.

George E. Waring, Jr., ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has made an appeal for contributions to pay for the printing of a report of the work he has done for the city.

The congregation of St. Andrew's Methodist Church, West Seventy-sixth Street, completed subscriptions of $105,000 to pay off a mortgage of $100,000 which has been on the church building for eight years. The subscription is the result of a canvass of ten weeks by the Rev. John O. Wilson, the pastor.

Prof. Felix Adler yesterday addressed the Society for Ethical Culture on "The Promotion of Human Progress Considered as a Religion." He declared that the persistence of the war passion and the political and economical conditions prevailing in the most advanced communities indicate that mankind still lingers on the lower levels of civilization.

The City Club issued a statement yesterday showing that 159 measures directly affecting the City of New York were introduced in the Legislature between Feb. 11 and March 11. Many of the bills propose changes in the charter. The Legislative Committee of the club in its report invites public protest against the Bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission bill, and against the proposed amendment to the act creating the Board of City Magistrates.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

BIG SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.

Leiter's Freight Engagements 5,500,000 Bushels, with a Rate of 16.05 Through to Liverpool.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Joseph Leiter made contracts yesterday to ship 1,500,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago, all rail, to the seaboard. The Lehigh Valley line is to get 1,000,000 bushels of it. The balance is to be divided among the other lines. It is understood that the Lake Shore will get part of it. The rate was about 13 cents from Chicago to New York.

The wheat is to go to Liverpool, and the through rate from Chicago to that port is 16.05 cents per bushel. This is nearly the lowest rate ever made. At one time last week contracts were secured for a moderate quantity of grain at 15¼ cents per bushel, which beats the record. About a month ago Leiter surprised the grain trade by taking freight room for 2,000,000 bushels with the Lehigh Valley and 1,000,000 bushels each with the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio. These, with his contract made yesterday, bring his rail freight engagements up to 5,500,000 bushels. He has also contracted for ocean room at the seaboard this week for 4,000,000 bushels.

Judge Goggin of Chicago Ill.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Judge James Goggin of the Superior Court is seriously ill, and may not recover from an ailment of the kidneys. He has been confined to the house for a month.

Every Patron Is an Advertiser.

The patrons of the New York Central's great through trains are never tired of telling their friends about the comfort of a trip via that line; the most popular passenger line in America.—Adv.

BLACK CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Its Defects Pointed Out in an Exhaustive Report by the Reform Association.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROMISE

He Said He Would Aid in Restoring the Old Law If It Were Shown that the Present One Did Not Give the Best Results.

Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association has prepared for the association a report on the working of Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1897, commonly known as the "Black Civil Service act," which went into effect on May 15 last, in which the statement is made that a candid examination of the operation of the law compels the conclusion that excepting where appointing officers have authorized the civil service boards to conduct both divisions of the examination—thus virtually continuing the former order—the merit system of this State has been seriously impaired.

During the last few weeks Gov. Black stated to Mr. McAneny and others interested in civil service reform that as soon as it could be shown to his satisfaction that the new law did not produce the best results he would aid in any movement to re-establish the old one. The Governor declared, Mr. McAneny says, that he was quite open to conviction in the matter, and that in again choosing between the two systems he would be moved by no personal consideration, but by the desire solely to serve the interests of the State. The report then says: "The Civil Service Reform Association therefore presents a review of the actual workings of the new system for the information of the Governor, as well as the people. It relies upon the Governor's expressed intention to act as the public interests may require."

Present System Not Competitive.

The report sets forth that on July 1, 1897, new rules containing the necessary provisions for the enforcement of the act, were framed by the Civil Service Commission and promulgated by the Governor. On Sept. 15 all former eligible lists still existing were canceled, and new examinations were ordered to ascertain the "merit" alone of candidates for classified positions. In some cases candidates on the old lists had already been examined for "fitness" by appointing officers, but following this date none but those on the new lists were certified. The report then says:

> The Constitution of 1895 sought to guarantee to every citizen an equal right to enter the public service, according to his merit, and to promote efficiency and economy in administration by declaring that only those found most fit, in open competitive examinations, should receive either appointment or promotion.
>
> The competitive system the convention had in mind and the people ratified was the system actually existing at the time, in this and other States, as well as under the general Government. Its character had been determined by long practice and usage. The present law, wherever it has been permitted to go into full operation, seems not only to have altered that system radically, but to have defeated its essential purposes. It cannot be properly termed competitive, nor can it be said to prevent, in any appreciable degree, the misuse of the public offices for personal or political ends. It has developed capabilities that reveal its dangerous character unmistakably, and there can be no doubt that the co-operation of the Governor and the Legislature in setting it aside, in favor of the former plan of perfectly free and open competition, would meet with the cordial approval of the people.

A number of the distinctive features of the new law are then quoted in the report as well as the rules adopted by the State Commission, and continuing the report says:

> It is not to be denied that in some cases appointing officers may have used this procedure as the Governor intended they should, with the view solely of selecting the best fitted from among those who might apply. This, however, might be the case in the absence of any system. It was largely because the average officer is unwilling, or more often unable, to make his selections on grounds of fitness solely that the civil service laws were enacted. The new law must be judged, therefore, without reference to these possible exceptions.
>
> Reduced to simplicity, it means that any person who is favored for political or personal reasons by an appointing officer can have the position he seeks if he secures the mere minimum rating from the Civil Service Examiners. He may, as actual experience has shown, be the lowest of 200 and be chosen, nevertheless. The process becomes non-competitive. The old system of "pull" and favor is in full effect the moment the ratings for "merit" are given. The bar to partisan, or even corrupt, uses of the offices becomes insignificant.

No Chance for Those Without a "Pull."

The discouragements thrown in the way of the candidate who has no "pull" to help him to an early appointment have proved to be almost prohibitory. He discovers at the outset that, even though he may succeed in the "merit" examination, his relative standing may be reversed by rating given for "fitness." If he competes, nevertheless, and passes, he learns that he must appear personally before each appointing officer whenever a new vacancy occurs, and that he may be called on twenty times to do this—and incidentally to pay his traveling expenses to Albany—without avail. He is next informed that he must send a formal notification each three months of his willingness to have his name sent about the State, and to take his chances of ultimate preferment. He is aware also that whenever the appointment of a person not on the existing list is desired an entirely new examination may be called, and the standing of every candidate altered by the introduction of additional names, and all for the benefit of the candidate who is favored by the appointing officer, or by those who control him.

With the way always made easy for the man who has the "pull," and with difficulties heaped in the way of the man or the woman who has none, the destruction of actual competition has, of course, been inevitable. On the 1st day of July there were 75 eligible lists existing, formed under the old rules, and containing 1,888 names. These were converted into "merit" lists. The list for clerks, formed as the result of examinations held the preceding December in every large city of the State, contained, for instance, 147 names. On the 15th of September these lists were canceled in pursuance of the new rules, after a limited number of appointments had been made from them following "fitness" examinations. By the 27th of November 58 further "merit" lists, containing 1,426 names, had been formed as the result of new examinations.

The 112th Man Named.

An exhaustive list, showing the number of candidates on both the old and new "merit" lists who actually appeared for "fitness" examinations, is appended to the report, and shows that the first call for clerks brought 61 out of 147 from all parts of the State to be examined by the Railroad Commission, in order that one might be appointed. The next call for the same list came from the Prison Department, and 63 responded. Of these 13 were passed, and the fifty-second man on the list was appointed. To the third call 14 responded. One of these was passed. He was appointed, though he was the one hundred and twelfth on the list. No further calls on the list were made. The report continues:

> The new clerks' list, formed since Sept. 15, had on it 340 names, since increased to 400. As often as a clerical appointment is made for a year to come, in any department, these 400 men and women must be summoned from every quarter of the State to be re-examined. The cost of their traveling expenses alone, at an average of $10 each, would mean $4,000 an appointment, to be borne not by the State, but by the candidates, many of whom can ill afford to contribute to such a waste. Many department officers no longer attempt to carry out this impossible plan. These have either ceased making appointments or have asked the Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission to duplicate his "merit" marks for "fitness" purposes, and thus to send those standing highest on the original lists.
>
> The list of woman stenographers contained 77 names. At five successive "fitness" examinations the number of those who appeared was first 26, then 5, 2, 5, and finally 3. When a new merit list with 36 names took the place of the old one the first call brought again only 3 names.
>
> Among other large classes, the candidates for positions in the State Engineer's Office and in the prisons and reformatories have appeared more frequently, it being shown that all who were available were wanted for immediate service. With the exception of these cases, however, the proportion of those responding has been almost uniformly low. To say that this does not matter, for the reason that it is the interest of the State and not that of the applicant that is to be considered, is not an answer. The result of the process is that the State does not have a choice from among the best fitted, as formerly, and that its interest is sacrificed, therefore, with that of the individual.

One "Fitness" Examination.

For the park policemen the "merit" tests were of the accustomed order and had to do with the candidates' physical fitness, knowledge of the rules, and general intelligence. The "fitness" examination of the man who stood forty-second on the "merit" list consisted of the following questions:

> Q.—Have you any knowledge of the duties of a park policeman? A.—Yes, Sir.
>
> Q.—Have you ever had any serious illness? If so, when? A.—No, Sir.
>
> Q.—Do you use intoxicating liquors; if so, to what extent? A.—Moderately.
>
> Q.—Why do you prefer appointment to the park police rather than to the municipal force? A.—I think it is a more pleasant position.
>
> Q.—What is a misdemeanor? A.—A crime less than a felony.
>
> Q.—What is a felony? A.—A crime punishable by death or life imprisonment.

For these replies the candidate was marked 48 per cent., and raised from No. 42 on the list to No. 1. The report continues:

> It is not difficult to understand, after contemplation of these specimen cases, why it is possible in the State service for appointing officers to fix the standing of candidates wholly as they wish, or why real competition is not only discouraged, but destroyed. The weakness of the act in this respect, moreover, cannot be cured. It can produce good results only when appointing officers permit it to, and even in such cases it will often be to their own inconvenience and embarrassment.
>
> If, within the comparatively limited time of its operation, it has produced the results that have been stated, its future capabilities may well be imagined. The extent of the danger may be best estimated when it is remembered that almost all of the monstrous abuses in the New York City Police Department, unearthed by the Lexow committee, grew out of the fact that appointments to the force, and promotion within it, were sold, and that this was possible because the Commissioners controlled the entire eligible lists, making selections not in the order of standing, as they have since been required to do, but from any part of it, taking the men they wished, and for whatever reasons they chose.

The assertion is then made in the report that open competition is impossible under the new law and that examination for "fitness" is plainly not an "open competitive" one. It is also stated that for this reason at least half of the procedure under the Governor's act is unconstitutional in that respect.

Practicality of the Old Plan.

A number of illustrations are given to bear out this allegation, showing how the markings for "fitness" and "merit" are stretched to allow those low on the lists to get appointments. The report says:

> Under the old plan the appointing officer received the names of the highest three eligibles, and, after such verbal examination as he saw fit to make, selected one of these for probationary appointment. If the appointee did not do well on probation he was put aside to make room for another, though this very rarely proved necessary. The thoroughly practical chacter of this plan, compared with that under which 400 men and women are called from every county in the State every time a clerkship is to be filled, and under which the 112th or the 400th may be appointed over the heads of all the rest, without regard to comparative merit, will readily appear.
>
> The character of the "fitness" tests, so far as the State service is concerned, cannot be stated for the reason that practically nothing is known of them. The Commissioner of Excise, it is understood, has held written examinations. There seems to be no doubt that in the other departments they have been verbal. There is nothing to show that in any of these cases candidates for the same position have been asked the same questions. Appointing officers have, in fact, asked whatever questions they pleased and given their ratings usually without leaving a note of any kind to show on what they were based. To keep any one off the list they have found it necessary simply to mark that particular person less than the required 35 per cent.—again without written explanation—and that has been the end of it.

What Some Fitness Papers Show.

In New York City and Brooklyn, however, a few "fitness" papers have actually been preserved. The heads of departments, with a few exceptions, gave the control of both examinations to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, but in New York the Park Department, the Finance Department, and the Board of City Magistrates, and in Brooklyn the District Justices and the elective officers, retained full control of the "fitness" half. The rules in these cases required that the examination should be either written, or oral with stenographic notes. For Inspector of Public Buildings, for instance, the "merit" examination consisted of a set of twenty exhaustive technical questions, with accompanying tests in engineering and mathematics. The "competitive" examination for "fitness" consisted in asking each man if he thought it worth his while to take the employment, inasmuch as "it would probably not last much more than a month"—until the man in view for appointment came—and in asking that man a score of general questions relating to matters already shown in his application papers, the answers to which almost invariably were "Yes, Sir," or "No, Sir."

> The underlying theory of the Governor's act has been that the appointing officers should be permitted a wider discretion, and that they of all others knew who among the applicants will be most fit. While it is true that there are officers who may always be trusted in this regard, it is useless in the face of long experience to contend that the case is not generally the reverse. The need of a proper restriction of the appointing power in the interest of good government and good citizenship is no less to-day than it has ever been. That the removal of that restriction destroys the opportunity of a citizen to enter the public service on his merits, and without political assistance or favor of any kind, is well shown by the operation of this act.

Ex-Convict and Faro Bank Keeper.

In the course of a recent investigation made for the Civil Service Reform Association it was shown that Mr. Aldridge had selected as Superintendent of the entire Middle Division of the canals an active local politician, grotesquely unfit for such a trust. This man had previously conducted a faro bank in Utica. He had served a term in the penitentiary, and subsequently had been fined for petit larceny. In politics of a certain order he had achieved some success. No one had claimed for him, however, the slightest knowledge of engineering or construction. This man was not only placed in charge of the extensive operations about to be undertaken in his division, but was intrusted with the selection of a large number of subordinates for other excepted places.

> Among these were two other persons who had served terms of imprisonment—one at Sing Sing and the other in the local penitentiary; one was an ex-letter carrier, who had been discharged from the Government service for drunkenness; two at least who were proprietors of liquor saloons who continued to give part of their time to their private business; two others were proprietors of grocery stores, and active local political "workers"; still another, while serving as a reservoir tender and occupying a house kept by the State, conducted a barroom, and rented his rooms to boarders.
>
> It is to be borne in mind, also, that unfit or unnecessary appointments are frequently made for the simple reason that it is easy to get at the men desired—as the present act permits—and thus to please people who are powers politically. The officers themselves are sometimes obliged to make such appointments against their own inclination or desire, though sometimes not.
>
> This is illustrated by what has recently occurred in the office of the present Superintendent of Insurance. Under that section of the act that permits the executive to decide when competition is "practicable" and when not, the Governor excepted for Mr. Payn the position of "confidential examiner." The result is that while in 1896 there were two confidential examiners there are to-day fifteen, thirteen of whom have been appointed since the first of last July.

Fat Sinecures for Well-Known Men.

A list is given in the report of positions formerly competitive but excepted under the present law. It states that an illustration of the uses to which "excepted" positions are put is shown in the creation of "the utterly useless positions" of Attorneys to the State Hospitals. The report says that in the main these places, paying from $1,000 to $4,000 a year, were given to members of the late Legislature. Speaker O'Grady is made attorney to the hospital force at Rochester, Senator George W. Malby is assigned to St. Lawrence, ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin to Manhattan, and ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor to Binghamton.

In closing, the report proposes the restoration of the competitive system, and says:

> Next to the claim that sufficient opportunity for discretion has not been allowed, the principal objection raised against the competitive system has been that the examinations were not practical in character, and that the qualities of character and temperament were not properly ascertained.
>
> It may be repeated, in answer to this, that, except where incompetent men have been employed to conduct them, the examinations have been thoroughly practical, and that even though they were not, the Governor or the Mayor in a city has it quite within his power to make them so.

Results That Tell the Story.

> The best reply to any criticism of the open competitive system is that it secures better results than any other; that it gives to every citizen an equal opportunity to enter the public service, and is, therefore, essentially democratic; that it promotes efficiency, and that it reduces the cost of government. Under the Federal system, where the administration of the rules has been fair and satisfactory, it has been shown that a saving of $3,100,620 annually, in the Washington offices alone, is directly traceable to its agency.
>
> For the present New York State is denied the enjoyment of these results, and what is perhaps equally serious, is threatened with the infinite harm that will follow the use of the Black act for partisan purposes whenever further changes of administration occur. The restoration of the former system—with whatever modification of details experience may have suggested—would, in the judgment of this association, be a policy highly creditable both to the Governor, and to the Legislature. It would be a public service the nature and value of which the people could not fail to appreciate.

Mr. McAneny stated yesterday that the association would apply to the Legislature to get the relief pointed out by the report to be needed.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION AFIRE

The Big Jersey City Structure Virtually Destroyed, and Several Firemen May Be Killed.

The waiting rooms, ferry house, and station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the New Jersey side of the North River were virtually destroyed by fire early this morning.

The fire started in the kitchen of the Keystone restaurant at 2:15, and spread through the building with wonderful rapidity. Many passengers were in the ferry house.

Most of them rushed for the ferryboat in the slip, but others were cut off by the smoke and were forced to fight their way back to the street.

All the railroad rolling stock was run out immediately, and none of it was seriously damaged.

The ferry house roof fell in after the fire had been burning half an hour. Several firemen who were throwing water at close quarters had very narrow escapes.

In fact, it was not certain at 3 o'clock that some of them had not been caught and killed.

There had been no time then for a roll call or a muster of the men. Passengers who were on ferryboats on the river say they saw five firemen under the shed an instant before the roof fell.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that all the passengers got away safely, but some who were bound for New York were cut off from the boats by fire and smoke and left in Jersey City.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE.

Capt. Conine and His Housekeeper Seriously Injured in Brooklyn.

At the corner of Schenck Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, a horse driven by Capt. Elias P. Conine of 312 Schenck Avenue took fright at a passing elevated railroad train and ran away. Capt. Conine and his housekeeper, Emma Lyons, thirty years old, who were occupying the carriage, were thrown out and seriously injured. They were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, while Mounted Policeman Richards caught and took charge of the horse.

Capt. Conine's skull and jaw are fractured, and the woman is suffering from contusions of the spine. He is fifty-two years old and the owner of a number of tugboats and small craft.

Injured in a Runaway.

Lewis Burnseldt, thirty-five years old, of 23 Main Street, Flushing, was badly injured yesterday while out riding behind a spirited horse. The animal took fright and started down Main Street, Flushing, at a terrific pace. Mr. Burnseldt was thrown out of the carriage and landed on his head. He was removed to the Flushing Hospital. The carriage was completely wrecked. The horse was caught at College Point.

SEEKING BURIED TREASURE.

Jackson (Ohio) ex-Pirate Tells of $100,000 Gold on an Island.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 20.—Charles A. Henderson of Jackson, Ohio, who left this State a few days ago, announces in a letter to Major R. L. Grimes of Jackson that he has at Philadelphia purchased the schooner Flora F. for himself and company, and that as soon as he can get her ready he will sail for a treasure island in the Caribbean Sea. The exact location of the island is a secret, but it is in the vicinity of the Truxillo and the Island of Ruatan, Honduras. His party will include Thomas Barnhart, William Jones, Albert Lauderback, of Coaldale, Ohio, and William Tuttle of Berlin, and others, and they will start from Philadelphia.

Mr. Henderson over thirty years ago was first mate on the Lark, a pirate brig, against his will. The brig was pursued by a Spanish gunboat and was scuttled in an inlet of the treasure island. All of the crew but Henderson and another man were captured and executed. The other man died of yellow fever, and Henderson alone knows of the location of $100,000 in gold he helped bury, so is confident of recovering it.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen from the lake regions to the Middle Atlantic Coast, and has also risen sharply in the Northwest and the adjacent portion of Canada. There is no well-defined storm area in the country. The weather is clear in New England and in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. There is a general cloudiness extending from the Middle Atlantic Coast and the lake regions and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence southwestward to Northern Texas. During twenty-four hours rain has fallen throughout New England, the lower lake region, and as far south as Washington. There has also been a narrow rain belt along the Ohio River. Lower temperatures prevail from New York westward across the lower lakes, and southward to Tennessee. It is warmer in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. A sharp cold wave prevails in the Far Northwest, with temperatures in Montana almost at zero. Fair and somewhat cooler weather is indicated for the Middle and North Atlantic States, continued fair weather for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally fair, but partly cloudy weather for the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley; cloudy weather, with local showers for the upper lake region, and threatening weather and light snowfall for the Northwest. The cold wave will advance to Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska by to-night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	39	61	61
6 A. M.	38	61	61
9 A. M.	40	59	62
12 M.	42	58	65
3 P. M.	43	58	66
6 P. M.	41	56	59
9 P. M.	39	51	54
12 P. M.	38	47	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	59⅝%
Weather Bureau	56⅝%
Corresponding date 1897	40
Corresponding date last twenty-five	

The maximum temperature yesterday was 64 degrees at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 54 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .81 and at 8 P. M. .64.

MAINE INQUIRY NOT ENDED

Official Denial of Rumors that the Report of the Court Has Gone to Washington.

IT IS EXPECTED THERE SOON

A Synopsis of the Results of the Investigation to Date Possibly May Have Been Sent to the President.

KEY WEST, March 20.—The court of inquiry, according to Rear Admiral Sicard, will continue its work through the coming week, as it is not yet ready to make a report on the Maine disaster. The published statement that Capt. Barker carried the report to Washington is denied officially.

The object of Capt. Barker's flying visit to Key West was not ascertained, outside of official circles, until to-day. It can be asserted authoritatively that he had nothing to do with the court of inquiry. He came here on Friday from Tampa on a special mission to investigate the harbor defenses, following out some lines suggested by Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, in his recent inspection of the land fortifications. Capt. Barker's plan, when he left here last night, was to confer with Commander McCalla of the Marblehead, who is now at Tampa, and he probably will remain there a day or so. Capt. Barker formerly commanded the Oregon.

It is impossible to say definitely whether any synopsis of the findings of the court up to date has been sent to Washington. The notion prevails here that this has been done, but no official confirmation is obtainable. That the final report has been sent to Washington can be denied definitely.

Capt. Sampson and Lieut. Commander Marix remained on board the Iowa to-day. Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commander Porter did not leave the New York. The court is expected to reconvene to-morrow on the Iowa.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Members of the Cabinet said to-day that the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry had not been received, and it was not known when it would reach here. It was expected, however, early this week, and as soon as received it would be handed to the President, and when it had been read and considered by the President would be made public.

Secretary Long in speaking of the report said the country, in his opinion, willingly would accord to the President a day or two, if necessary, for the consideration of the report before it should be made public.

The indications seem to be that the report will be made public by the middle of this week.

SLOW WORK ON THE WRECK.

Havana Quiet After the Naval Benefit, Which Netted Less Than Expected—Relief Work.

HAVANA, March 20.—Little work was done on the wreck of the Maine to-day by the divers or contractors. The only important salvage to-day was the raising of the Maine's steam launch.

The city has been quiet, after the festivities of last night, lasting until early this morning, at the Tacon Theatre, where a dramatic representation was given in aid of the fund for the Spanish Navy. There was plenty of enthusiasm in the crowded theatre. Every patriotic sentiment was cheered to the echo, but there were no sensational features. The proceeds are not all in yet, but it is believed that they will amount to between $30,000 and $40,000 in gold. Former estimates were too large. Even with the enormous prices paid for boxes and seats, it was impossible that any such figures as $80,000 or $100,000 should be realized, as was hoped by some.

The Austrian cruiser Donau, which left for New York last evening, is not expected to reach her destination for a week or more, as she is slow, even with auxiliary sail power.

The Red Cross Society of America having decided to devote itself henceforth in Cuba to hospital, asylum, and kindred work, Dr. Egan prefers not to serve on the General Committee. The Distribution Relief Committee now consists of Consul General Lee, Dr. R. Guzman, representing the Cuban committee, and J. L. Vanderwater, Secretary of the Western Railway of Cuba, representing the American contributors. Gen. Lee will act as arbitrator in the event of a difference of opinion between the other two members.

The food on hand will afford relief to all the needy on the island for a week or more, and additional supplies are afloat. Relief has been sent to 134 central points, from which 464 towns and villages have been supplied. Cornmeal is the principal ration, as being good food for the really hungry, but not likely to tempt beggars or the unworthy. Besides, there is no difficulty in getting it through the customs quickly.

Special Commissioner Klopsch has appointed three men to travel constantly through the island to verify the count of the needy, to see that he supplies are properly received and handled, to prevent fraud, and generally to assist in the work of distribution. The latest total reported to Mr. Klopsch is 205,000 necessitous cases.

If the Government will sanction the arrangement, a large building in the suburb of Guanabacoa, where the Alfonso XII. Regiment is now quartered, will be rented by the Relief Committee. Several hundred reconcentrados have just been set to work cultivating ten acres of ground surrounding the building, in this way contributing to their own support. The plan is experimental, and if successful, is capable of extensive development elsewhere.

OPINION OF CAPT. WILEY.

The Commander of the Underwriter Thinks an Internal Explosion Wrecked the Maine.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A special to The Post from Newport News says:

"The Merritt wrecking tug Underwriter arrived in port at midnight last night from Havana, where she went with the derrick Chief, which is assisting in the work on the Maine. Capt. Wiley will again start for Havana, probably to-morrow night, with the barge Lone Star, which is very much needed by the wreckers.

Capt. Wiley believes that the Maine was destroyed through the agency of an internal explosion. In an interview aboard the Underwriter this afternoon, Capt. Wiley said:

"'You ask me what I know about the cause of the disaster. I reply that I know nothing, and when you get down to actual facts, I do not believe there is anybody who knows just how the unfortunate affair happened.

"'When I reached Havana I conversed with Capt. Sharp, Merritt's expert in charge of the work, but could learn nothing from him about the result of his personal investigation. While at Havana I heard no opinions as to the cause, and it seemed to me as if the affair was a nine days' wonder blown over. The arrival of the Chief will facilitate the work of clearing away the wreck, as she lifts forty tons. The guns, shells, powder cases, and scraps are being placed aboard lighters. The Lone Star will return with this material to Norfolk, if she does not carry it beyond Morro Castle and dump it into the sea.

"'Without having opportunity to examine the wreck below water, I would say that the Maine was blown up by an internal explosion. It is the most confused pile of distorted metal imaginable. There is one deck above water which is turned completely over by the explosion. The deck is bottom side up, with the deck frame on top.

"'That looks to me as if the destructive force came from within. If a mine did the work, and played so much havoc with the upper deck, where must the bottom be? Can she have any? Yet they say they have found some of the bottom intact.

"'My opinion is that if the affair had occurred in an English harbor, say Kingston, Jamaica, there would not be one man in a hundred who would say external cause after looking at that wreck as it is to-day.

"'I heard that the Spanish divers found a piece of the forward turret. I do not believe a mine in the harbor would have broken the turret, while an internal explosion would. I saw a great many exploded copper powder cases, but none intact.

"'Before I left it was stated that there were still forty bodies in the wreck.'"

SEAMAN NEWMAN'S THEORY.

He Declares the Maine Was Destroyed by an External Explosion.

LONDON, March 20.—The morning papers publish a long statement by Seaman Newman, recently arrived in England, who was on board the Maine at the time of the disaster in Havana Harbor.

Newman declares that the explosion was external and on the port side of the ship.

Memorial Service at Lebanon, Penn.

LEBANON, Penn., March 20.—Services were held here this afternoon in memory of the sailors who lost their lives in the Maine disaster. A collection was taken, and a liberal sum of money realized, which was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Auchenbach of Sheridan, this county, parents of Seaman Auchenbach of the Maine, who perished in the explosion. Mr. and Mrs. Auchenbach and family were present at the services.

A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Charles R. Flint Says Chile and Argentina Will Sell Ships to Us If We Need Them.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President McKinley did not attend church this morning, but instead had a conference with several members of the Cabinet. Assistant Secretary Day called about 10:30 o'clock and remained until nearly 1 o'clock. Secretary Long and Secretary Bliss were the other members present, but they remained less than an hour.

Commander Clover, in company with Charles R. Flint, who has been acting for the Government in the negotiations for the purchase of ships, also called, and were received in the President's private office. It was surmised, on account of Mr. Flint's presence at the White House, that there was some talk there concerning the matter of additional ships for the navy.

Later in the day Mr. Flint was asked if he could say whether or not the United States had secured possession of the Chilean ship O'Higgins and the Argentine ship San Martino. He declined to make any statement as to those particular ships, but, speaking in a general way, he said:

"Both Chile and the Argentine Republic have the warmest friendship and admiration for the United States and her institutions. Neither country is anxious to sell its ships to this Government, basing this indisposition on the belief that we have an excellent navy of our own. They want these vessels themselves. If the time should come, however, when it was apparent that the United States needed these vessels, they would gladly part with them to us."

The attention of Mr. Flint was called to the published report that the United States would purchase the Brazilian torpedo gunboat Tuby. He said he was not aware that there were any negotiations pending as to that vessel.

Sunday Work at Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 20.—The Bethlehem Iron Company's ordnance works were in operation to-day for the first Sunday in the company's history. Work on guns, carriages, and armor for the Government was under way. The plant is running day and night, and over 2,000 hands are busy.

Activity at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, March 20.—Powder, shot, and shell continue to arrive here in large quantites for the forts and batteries defending the harbor. Three of the eight big mortars for the new battery on Santa Rosa also have arrived. They will be mounted as quickly as possible. There is great activity at Fort Pickens. In addition to the six and eight inch rifles, a fifteen-inch gun is being mounted.

COL. ENNIS'S VOICE FOR WAR.

Illinois Militiaman Will Resign If He Cannot Fight.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Col. Lawrence Ennis, commanding the Seventh Illinois Regiment, National Guard, is in open mutiny against the inactivity of the Government in the pending trouble with Spain.

He publicly announced to-day that unless action is taken to avenge the destruction of the Maine he will surrender his commission and resign. "I will refuse to serve," he declares, "under a flag which represents Wall Street and National disgrace."

Busy at Fort Ethan Allen.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 20.—Orders which officers do not make public were received at Fort Ethan Allen yesterday from Washington, and preparations for movement were begun. All day yesterday and to-day every one has been hustling—shoeing horses, securing camp equipage, and repairing tents. There are four troops of cavalry stationed here.

NEW JERSEY GUARDSMEN ASTIR.

Colonels of the Different Regiments Confer with Gen. Plume.

NEWARK, March 20.—In pursuance of orders from Gen. Joseph W. Plume, commanding the New Jersey National Guard, all the Colonels of the six regiments of the State held a long consultation with Gen. Plume at the division headquarters in Newark yesterday. The Colonels represented were Col. Campbell, First Regiment, Newark; Col. Hines, Second Regiment, Paterson; Col. Lee, Elizabeth; Col. Smith, Jersey City; Col. Cooper, Camden, and Col. Bamford, Trenton. Assistant Adjt. Gen. T. S. Chambers of Trenton was also present.

All the Colonels made excellent reports of the standing of the various regiments, and stated that there appeared to be an eagerness on the part of the men to get into active service. It was believed that since New Jersey had a long coast to defend, with no fortifications from Sandy Hook to Cape May except a four-gun battery at Sea Girt, New Jersey would be the first to be called in case of hostilities with Spain.

Gen. Plume was greatly pleased with the reports of the Colonels, and stated that the division could be mobilized at Sea Girt or any other point along the coast in a few hours. Gen. Wanser of the First Brigade was present and reported his brigade in excellent condition.

Senator Sewell, who is in command of the Second Brigade, gave assurance, it was said, that the New Jersey soldiers would be well equipped if called into the field. While no notices would be posted in the armories or company rooms, it was generally understood that the men should be quietly informed to be in readiness if the call came. All the Colonels during the week will call their officers to a meeting in each regimental headquarters in the State, when the exact condition of each command will be ascertained. Gen. Plume stated that the railroads of the State were prepared to transport troops to the coast on short notice.

Anneke Jans Heirs Hopeful.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 20.—The Anneke Jans heirs, claiming a large slice of Manhattan Island, valued at several million dollars, are not discouraged by the report that their claim to the property is invalid, but are going right ahead and claim they will ultimately win. Heirs here are in receipt of a call to attend a National convention of heirs to be held in Cleveland on March 29. A National association was formed some time ago. It is estimated that the heirs number about 800, and they live in nearly every State in the Union.

SPAIN'S MINISTER REPORTS

Senor Polo y Bernabe Hopeful of the Speedy Conclusion of a Reciprocity Treaty.

TO INCLUDE THE PHILIPPINES

America Favorably Disposed on This Point, but More Reserved than Ever on the International Question.

LONDON, March 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has been authorized to make all the concessions possible in order to obtain the speedy conclusion of a fair reciprocity treaty. By America's expressed desire, this will also include the Philippines. Both the Cuban and Spanish Cabinets are anxious to expedite the negotiations to the utmost.

"Señor Polo y Bernabe wires that he has found the American State Department very favorably disposed on this point, but that more reserve than ever is shown on the international question, pending the settlement of the Maine affair."

SPANISH PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Due to Reports About the Detention of the Torpedo Flotilla.

MADRID, March 20.—El Liberal protests against the authorities stopping telegrams to Spanish newspapers. It characterizes such action as "a useless procedure, because the Spanish press is both prudent and patriotic."

LONDON, March 21.—The increase in the severity of press censorship, says the Madrid correspondent of The Times, is due to a storm of contradictory reports raised by the detention of the torpedo flotilla at the Canaries, and for the future it is intended to prohibit all telegrams relating to the flotilla or the general naval preparations.

THE TALK OF AUTONOMY.

Havana Report Declared Absurd by the Spanish Minister.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—There was a good deal of talk here to-day about the dispatches from Havana indicating a prospective conference between Gen. Pando and Gens. Garcia, Gomez, and others of the insurgent army for the purpose of submitting to the latter a formal offer of autonomy.

The basis of autonomy, as outlined in the dispatches, apparently found no credence with the officials of the Spanish Legation. They stated their disbelief that a conference on the proposed lines was probable, and added that they had no information on the subject.

Minister Polo y Bernabé expressed the opinion that the report from Havana was unfounded, as he said the basis upon which it was proposed to grant autonomy was absurd.

BRITISH COLDNESS DENIED.

Comparative Non-Interest Declared to be Due to Confidence in the United States.

LONDON, March 21.—The Daily Mail this morning, in an editorial refuting "some of the American accusations of British coldness," says:

"Among many reasons for Great Britain's comparative non-interest not the least is our better knowledge of the Spaniards and their paper navy and our conviction that the Anglo-Saxon will always defeat the Latin. Indeed, the trend of British thought is toward surprise that the greatest of the Republics should excite itself unduly about so poor a foe.

"The Americans should remember that, while we are full of trust in their capability to deal with Spanish impertinences, we are fully occupied with far greater troubles, threatened or active, in various parts of the world. They have our full sympathy at a time when France, Germany, and Russia are backing Spain as fully, and almost as openly, as they are opposing British efforts for the freedom of foreign trade throughout the world.

"But there is no occasion now to talk of an offensive and defensive alliance. The disproportion between our mission and America's makes one impossible. There will be time to propose this way of recementing the race when America is ready to face the splendid responsibilities it entails."

RELIEF FOR THE CUBANS.

Generous Contributions from Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 20.—A relief fund of $9,033 and twenty-one carloads of provisions and clothing, collected in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma for the starving Cubans of Matanzas, were forwarded south from Kansas City to-day. These relief measures are being carried out under the management of The Kansas City Star, and agents of The Star will aid in the distribution at Matanzas.

This relief is being carried free on a special train over the Memphis Road to Memphis; thence over the Illinois Central to New Orleans. The United States Government has guaranteed the transportation from New Orleans to Matanzas.

The principal articles of food sent are wheat, flour, cornmeal, rice, potatoes, rolled oats, condensed milk, and soup extracts. The contributions of clothing include a great number of calico dresses made by church sewing circles.

PROCTOR'S PLEA FOR CUBANS.

Urges a Rutland Pastor to Place Them First for Charity.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 20.—Senator Proctor of Vermont has been asked by Mayor Clement and several other citizens of this city to speak at a public meeting Tuesday or Wednesday evening on his recent trip to Cuba. In a private letter to the pastor of the Congregational Church, received here this morning, the Senator said: "For Heaven's sake place Cuba first among your objects of charity, at least now."

FEEDING STARVING CUBANS.

Letters from Consuls Brice and Barker on the Distribution of Supplies.

Letters were received yesterday by the Central Cuban Relief Committee from Consuls Brice at Matanzas and Barker at Sagua in acknowledgment of shipments of supplies. Consul Brice in his letter said:

"I shall see to it personally that the supplies go to the starving people and do not fall into wrong hands. The difficulty is to reach the starving thousands in interior towns. However, the Governor (a perfect gentleman and a humane man) is doing everything in his power to reach them. It will require fifty tons of provisions weekly to feed all who need food in the Province of Matanzas. The provisions and clothing sent are just what are needed. Would only suggest that salt be added."

Consul Barker said:

"The supplies—thirty-five tons, via Fern—arrived yesterday (March 13) just as we had issued the last morsel. Expect the [illegible] by Bergen is a day or two. My [illegible] is very large, embracing twenty-[illegible] cities and towns, from the seat of [illegible] down to the small villages. [illegible] are pretty largely populated. I have [illegible] the State Department that I think [illegible] 100 tons per month I can care for [illegible] most needy; but, owing to the time re[illegible] in distributing to the various places [illegible] being received here, I have to sug[illegible] that supplies be sent forward, say, ten [illegible] in advance.

"I beg of you to make public the fact that the administration of the Sagua Railroad—Señor Leonardo Chic—as also the Sta. [illegible] Railroad, will transport supplies free and do so promptly. The civil authorities in the towns are also of potential aid."

Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society cabled the committee yesterday not to fail to send 500 tons of cornmeal and 100 tons of bacon this week, notwithstanding a similar quantity which left New York last week. The method of distribution is being extensively broadened by Miss Barton.

AUTONOMIST CANDIDATES.

Cienfuegos Conservative Committee Resigns—No More About the Reported Armistice.

HAVANA, March 20.—As a result of the action of the Central Committee of the Conservative Party in Havana, in urging all that wing to take part in the coming elections, the local committee of Conservatives in Cienfuegos, composed of prominent men, resigned in a body.

The Autonomists have decided to nominate the following as their candidates for the next Cortes: Rafael Labra, Moya Serrano, Farojo Mones, Genaro a Las Villalba Hertas, Gen. Salcedo, Horstman, Espinosa, Costa Rosello, Ramon Labra, Gabriel Espana, Leopoldo Goicochea, Rafael Abreus, José Lopez, Augustin Silvela, Manuel Troyano, Ustosa Adolfo Rodriguez, and Armas San Miguel.

The latest official advices from Gen. Pando's forces tell of "an unimportant skirmish with the rebels in the Province of Puerto Principe," but make no further mention of the reported proposed conference on autonomy.

A HAVANA EDITOR DISPLEASED.

American Correspondents and Relief Work Annoy Him Greatly.

HAVANA, March 20.—The Union Constitucional, in an editorial to-day under the caption "Basta Ya" (It Is Enough) calls attention to the presence in Havana of "certain lordly men who are talking loudly, discussing Spanish and Cuban affairs and criticising the Government." It says:

"The action of these men, the Yankee correspondents, who stir up strife between nations, might, by the lies they publish, cause innocent Americans to be food for cannon in the event of war. The Maine disaster has been used as a text for foolish stories about mines and also about dungeons worse than the Inquisition.

"Under pretense of relief the United States surrounds Cuba with the vessels of her fleet, and the jingo spirit urges war. The United States is settled by aliens, Anarchists, and the lower classes, who do not know the meaning of real charity, their motto being 'My son, get money. Honestly, if you can, but at any rate get money.' They seek to inflict humiliation upon Spanish honor and charity by their ostentatious contributions.

"The presence of the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo has helped to keep the American jingoes within bounds, and when the fleet of torpedo boats arrives from Spain and Admiral Manterola raises his flag here on the great ship Carlos V. all these menaces, inside and outside, will disappear."

Dispatches Arrive from Gomez.

KEY WEST, March 20.—Col. Fernando Salcedo of the insurgent army arrived this morning from Nassau on the schooner Hattie Darling. With a companion he left the shores of Cuba in an open boat, and after an eight days' tempestuous passage they landed at Nassau, half dead from exposure. Col. Salcedo is on sick leave. His companion is carrying dispatches from Gen. Maximo Gomez to the Junta in New York.

BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A Torpedo Destroyer and a Cruiser Expected at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 21.—The swift torpedo destroyer Rocket has just been ordered to this station from England and will arrive here shortly. The announcement of her coming has caused much comment in naval circles. The cruiser Indefatigable is also expected to arrive here very soon, coming from the West Indies at least two months ahead of the date at which the British North American squadron returns from its Winter cruise. It is said the Indefatigable is coming in order to arrange the warship moorings in the harbor and put down new ones, but that is a work that could be performed without her presence here.

The naval officials in Halifax seem to expect unusual activity on this station very soon. Some regard it as due to the modern ideas of Admiral St. John Fisher, while others think the crisis in the trouble between the United States and Spain may have something to do with the present movements.

Artillery Regiment in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 20.—Gen. I. S. Bangs of Waterville has recruited a regiment of heavy artillery which will be available should war ensue with Spain. The regiment is composed of members of the Maine G. A. R. who saw service in the artillery during the war of the rebellion. A tender of the regiment will be made to President McKinley through Gov. Powers.

Warships at Key West.

KEY WEST, March 20.—To-morrow the Indiana is expected from the Dry Tortugas, and that station then will be left with the Texas and the Massachusetts, which did not sail yesterday as was expected. These battleships will take on more ammunition, and, unless their orders are changed unexpectedly, will leave in a day or two for Hampton Roads.

The Detroit and the Montgomery arrived from the Tortugas to-day. The former put more ammunition on board the New York and the Iowa, and then anchored in the harbor. The torpedo boat Porter left for the Tortugas, and the torpedo boat Dupont returned here.

The fleet off Key West now consists of the Iowa, New York, Nashville, Montgomery, Detroit, and the torpedo boats Dupont, Winslow, Foote, and Cushing. The Indiana will be added to-morrow.

Gen. Lee Visits Colon Cemetery.

HAVANA, March 20.—Consul General Lee to-day visited the graves of the victims of the Maine disaster in Colon Cemetery. The ground has been leveled preparatory to sodding and ornamentation with shrubs and flowers. Gen. Lee soon will erect a fence inclosing all the graves. The question of a suitable monument has not yet been raised.

No Interference by Germany.

LONDON, March 21.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times confirms the statement that Germany has no inclination to interfere in the Cuban question. He cites the Berlin Post as saying that Germany's complex commercial interests, as well as her regard for the German residents in the United States, forbid such an interference.

The Daily Chronicle this morning repeats editorially its declaration that Michael Davitt's attempt to show that England hates America has been "ludicrously unsuccessful," and challenges him to obtain half a dozen votes in support of a pro-Spanish resolution in any open meeting in any town in England, Scotland, or Wales.

Work on Torpedo Boat Mackenzie.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—A large force of men worked to-day on the torpedo boat Mackenzie, which is being constructed at Hillman's Shipyard. This is the first time Sunday work has been done at this yard, and it was said to be the result of orders from Washington to push the work as rapidly as possible.

Two Maine Victims Buried.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 20.—The two unidentified bodies from the Maine brought here last night were buried to-day in the City Cemetery with simple services. A division of blue jackets followed the hearse.

SMOKELESS POWDER ARRIVES.

Twenty-five Tons Brought from Hamburg for the Government.

The steamer Nordkyn, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, after being passed by the Health Officer at Quarantine, proceeded down the Narrows and anchored in the powder anchorage. Her Captain said that he had a consignment of twenty-five tons of smokeless powder for the Government.

The vessel's manifest showed that fifty-seven casks of the powder were consigned to "the commander of the New York Arsenal," and that 402 cases were consigned to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, William Street bankers.

Powder barges went alongside the Nordkyn during the afternoon, and the work of unloading the powder was begun at once.

Gen. Wesley Merritt was absent from headquarters, on Governors Island, yesterday. Other officers who were seen said that they knew nothing about the powder shipment.

The consignment is not an unusual one. The Government frequently receives shipments, sometimes larger, from Hamburg.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FOR

CONSTIPATION,

DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.

Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm

Andreas Saxlehner.

THE TERROR DOES NOT SAIL.

Crowds Visit Her as on the Two Previous Sundays.

The monitor Terror did not sail yesterday, as it had been announced she would, and members of her crew who came up to the city said they did not know when they were to sail. It might be several days before they departed.

There was a repetition of the scenes of the two preceding Sundays about the Terror all yesterday afternoon. Hundreds of persons went aboard her, and a fleet of small craft was engaged taking the visitors back and forth from St. George and Tompkinsville. Thousands lined the Staten Island shore. The Staten Island boats were crowded every trip, and tugboats made frequent trips from the Battery.

The stores taken aboard the Terror had been stowed away, and the low-lying craft looked as shipshape as a monitor can. Sunday was observed in the usual quiet way, and there were no evidences of hurry or preparation for departure.

FOR A MAINE MONUMENT.

Over $8,000 Realized at the Entertainment Given at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Over $8,000 was realized from the entertainment given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of The New York Journal in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to the sailors who lost their lives at the explosion of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. The sale of tickets brought over $7,000, and the balance of the sum was the proceeds of the sale of programmes, flowers, and a collection made from the large audience.

Every theatre in the city was represented among the artists who volunteered their services for the occasion. The entertainment opened with a selection by D'Salle's United States Naval Band. The Castle Square Opera Company was represented by Oscar Girard and Joseph Sheehan and a full chorus. Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton appeared in a farce and were assisted by Peter F. Dailey.

The Broadway Theatre Company contributed to the entertainment in a body, presenting several selections from "The Highwayman." A feature that brought forth enthusiastic applause was the appearance of M. Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist. He played the "Fantaisie Appassionata" by Vieuxtemps, and responded to an encore with a Russian folk-dance.

When the programme was half over, John S. Crosby delivered an oration on the object of the entertainment and announced that a collection would be taken by some of the women volunteers. He was followed by Camille D'Arville, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with the assistance of the chorus of the Broadway Theatre. After the first stanza, the audience arose, lights were put out, and a large American flag was unfurled on the stage. Cheer after cheer rang through the house as the light was thrown on the waving banner, and when the lights were again turned on the entire audience joined in the chorus of the song, waving miniature flags which had previously been distributed for the purpose.

Three survivors of the Maine disaster occupied a box in the grand tier, and their place was marked by a burst of flags and surmounted by the American eagle. Directly opposite across the house sat Miss Cisneros with her guardian, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Commissioner and Mrs. John W. Keller. Their box was decorated in similar style.

During the second half of the programme J. E. Dodson of the Lyceum Company recited a poem, written expressly for the occasion by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and one of the survivors of the Maine, a sailor, burst into tears at its conclusion.

Among the others who gave their services to the entertainment were Clara Lipman, Lizzie Raymond, Louis Mann, Carrie Hirshmann, Dave Warfield, and Weber & Fields, besides the entire personnel of the Metropolitan Opera House. The sale of flowers and programmes was in charge of "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, assisted by a number of actresses.

BLACK JACK OUTLAWS DEAD.

The Entire Gang Wiped Out by a Party of Mormons.

EL PASO, Texas, March 20.—The notorious Black Jack gang of outlaws at last has been wiped out.

On Feb. 23 Mrs. A. F. McDonald, an aged member of the Mormon community at Round Valley, was murdered by two members of the gang and her store looted. The avenging angels of the Mormon Church took the trail, and on Sunday, March 6, they discovered the hiding place of the gang, at a point in the mountains fifty miles from Round Valley.

They surrounded the camp, and at daylight began firing from their points of concealment behind the rocks. They did their work well, and in a few minutes not one of the gang remained alive. Nine bodies were found by the prospectors the next day.

The United States authorities made two expeditions in pursuit of the bandits, but were unable to locate them.

MARRIED IN MILWAUKEE.

Dr. Sullivan and Miss Bucklin Defy the Lady's Mother.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Dr. P. Alexander Sullivan, who recently returned to Chicago after several years' study of medicine in Europe, was married to-day in Milwaukee to Miss Laura Bucklin, whose mother resides in New York. The couple have been lovers for years, but their union has always been opposed by the girl's mother. The bridegroom is thirty and the bride twenty-two.

Shot Himself on Mother-in-Law's Grave.

Charles Bell, a saloon keeper at 264 Eighth Avenue, shot himself in the head over the grave of his mother-in-law, in the Lutheran Cemetery, Queens Borough, yesterday afternoon, and was removed to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where he died an hour later. Mrs. Bell, who went over to Long Island City to make arrangements for taking charge of his remains, could not account for her husband's act, as he had been doing a good business. His mother-in-law died eight months ago, and it had been his custom to make a visit to her grave every Sunday, returning home with a flower, which was kept fresh during the week.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ON PAUL.

Answers to Queries at Question Meeting Following the Sermon in Plymouth Church.

SPANISH CRISIS INTRODUCED

Course Followed in Regard to de Lome Incident the Proper One, Says the Preacher—Our Duty Now to Wait.

Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, who is delivering a series of sermons on "The Life and Letters of Paul," holds a question meeting every Sunday evening after the sermon. Last night when he picked up the first written question handed to him he hesitated a moment, and then said:

"This question has nothing to do with St. Paul, and I hesitate to read it. But as it is a question which may be troubling many minds perhaps I had better answer it. It is as follows:

"'In your opinion has Spain, or has she not, already declared war on at least two occasions, first in the de Lome insult to the President, and secondly in blowing up the Maine, and deliberately murdering 258 American sailors?'"

The congregation laughed. Dr. Abbott said:

"I can only understand that letter on the supposition that it has come from one whose knowledge or information of what is going on in the world is derived from certain journals—perhaps I might better say one journal [laughter]—published in this city, whose records, to speak mildly, are not to be trusted.

"So far as the Maine incident is concerned, we know absolutely nothing respecting the cause of that terrible tragedy. I say, 'we' know nothing. Doubtless there are persons now that do know something, and doubtless there are a great many persons that surmise a great deal, but the proper course for the Nation is to await the results of the official investigation which is now being made. To decide beforehand what that official investigation will bring to us, and then to decide what we ought to do when it does bring that to us, would be acting first and thinking afterward. That is a very bad thing for an individual to do, and it is sixty million times worse when 60,000,000 individuals do it.

As to the de Lome Incident.

"In respect to the de Lome incident, it would be impossible for nations to have any intercourse together if the insulting language of a Minister of one nation toward another nation were to be treated as itself a cause of war. Even Ministers are fallible and imperfect, and when a Minister speaks in language that is discourteous or even grossly insulting, the nation which is insulted, as I think we were by the de Lome letter, should do exactly what this Nation did—wait to see whether the action of the Minister is adopted or repudiated by the nation which he pretends to represent. If, as in that case, the language is repudiated and he is called home or allowed to resign, with that the incident should be treated as closed, exactly as our President treated it.

"The importance of the question, and my assumption that it represents a sincere doubt and difficulty existing in some minds, must be my reason for answering it to-night, although it has no relation to our topic."

The next question was: "Did Paul preach in Rome at any time with Peter?"

"That is a disputed question," said Dr. Abbott. "There is no authority for saying that Peter was ever in Rome, except in certain traditions. The question whether he ever did go to Rome is unfortunately one of the questions in dispute between Protestants and Roman Catholic theologians. There is no authority for saying that he was in Rome with Paul, so far as my memory serves me except 'Quo Vadis.' [Laughter.]

"Please name," said another questioner, "the New Testament books whose authenticity is fully established; also the approximate dates of the gospels."

"I am afraid I cannot answer that question adequately off-hand," replied Dr. Abbott. "I should say that there is practically no doubt respecting the authenticity of the first three gospels the Book of Acts, and all the epistles of Paul, except what are known as the pastoral epistles, those to Timothy and Titus. The epistles of John are generally believed to be authentic. The second epistle of Peter is a subject of disagreement. There is some doubt as to the authorship of the Book of Revelation and of the Fourth Gospel.

The New Testament Books.

"I regard it as fairly established now that all the New Testament books existed in substantially their present form at the end of the first century. There has been great doubt as to the date of the Fourth Gospel, but I think recent discoveries have demonstrated that it was in existence at the beginning of the second century."

"Do you mean to include the Epistle to the Hebrews when you say that there is no doubt as to the authenticity of Paul's epistles?" asked some one.

"Of course not," was the reply. "The Epistle to the Hebrews is generally regarded by scholars as not written by Paul. As to the Epistles to Timothy and Titus, that is a point on which scholars differ. The Epistle to the Hebrews, while not written by Paul, is an application of the Pauline theology to the Hebrew people, the object of it being to show them that they did not need to go back to Judaism because Christianity has all that is included in Judaism."

Another questioner asked why the Old Testament books were not chronologically arranged. Dr. Abbott explained that they were arranged in philosophical order, first, the books of law, then history, then the sacred writings, and then the prophecies. "I wish myself," he added, "that we might have a Bible printed at small price in which the books should be arranged in chronological order, and especially in which the prophecies should be arranged in connection with the historical events of which they treat. This has been done by scholars at various times, but I do not know of any Bible so arranged and published at a low price so as to be accessible to laymen."

He was asked by another member of the congregation why Paul should have believed that Christ would come again in his (Paul's) lifetime, and why Christ should have allowed his disciples to entertain such erroneous ideas.

"Paul believed in a future coming of Christ," was the reply, "and I believe that belief was well founded. Paul was mistaken in thinking it would take place in his own time. Is that strange? Paul was a man of wonderful faith; but I doubt whether even his faith could have stood the stress and strain upon it if he had believed that it would take eighteen centuries of teaching and conflict before the kingdom of God should come upon the earth. It would have been too great a stress for the loving Father to lay on any man's heart."

The sermon was on the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians. Dr. Abbott showed that it was not a theological epistle, but a purely personal one. He quoted several writers to this effect, including Dr. McGiffert, whom he called "our great American scholar." He read passages from Philippians, showing the greatness of Paul's faith.

NEW YORK SCHOONER ASTRAY.

159 Days Out, with Nineteen Passengers for the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Some anxiety is expressed here for the safety of the schooner Nellie G. Thurston, now 159 days out from New York with a party of Klondikers. The schooner Thomas F. Negus, which arrived here yesterday from New Haven, Conn., reported that the Thurston left Playa Parda Cove in her company, but when about eight miles off shore they were separated by a furious hurricane. The passengers on the Negus expected to meet the Thurston here.

The Thurston carried nineteen passengers, among whom are Mrs. Bowles, the only lady passenger, and a son of a New York brewer named Mills. Shipping men seem to think that the missing schooner will put into port within a few days, and express the opinion that she has met with adverse weather.

Innocent Children Sacrificed.

The "slaughter of the innocents" continues, until it is estimated that fully one-fourth of the human race die before attaining their fifth birthday, owing in great measure to our rigorous and changeable climate. And there are thousands of adults, even in this land of plenty, that stomach, liver, and bowel complaints are reducing to confirmed invalidism, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate. Malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble yield to the Bitters.

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NO WAR, SAYS DR. EATON

He Does Not Think There Will Be Hostilities Between This Country and Spain.

ARBITRATION IS FAVORED

President McKinley's Course Praised—Only as a Last Resort Should the Sword Be Drawn by This Nation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton preached to a large congregation last night in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "The Question of War." In the course of his address Dr. Eaton praised President McKinley and said that it was his own opinion there would be no war. He said, in part:

"For two months the people of the United States have been under the greatest excitement. Rumors of war have been common. The press and the pulpit have given utterance to lurid statements or calls to reason and patience. The sufferings of the Cubans have commanded the attention of the thoughtful and the consideration of the pitiful. Self-interest has been active. The state of war in a neighboring island has wrecked a business of $85,000,000 per annum and property and mortgages amounting to $100,000,000 are imperiled. There has been commotion among speculators, politicians, and diplomats. When the excitement is most intense and difficulties constantly increasing, suddenly the Maine is exploded and 250 men go down in the blackness of death.

"Under all the strain and perplexity of the situation, the steadiness, equipoise, and self-restraint of the President of the United States have commanded the respectful recognition of all intelligent observers of the trend of events. Lower in authority than his Chief, and yet preceding in time the President's call for suspension of judgment and patience are the courageous conduct and calm announcement of the commander of the ruined warship.

"In spite of the action of certain irresponsible sheets the press has been reasonably conservative and patriotic. The firmness of the Executive in relation to the recall of Consul General Lee demands praise on the part of the people. The caution of Reed and Boutelle that no precipitate step should be taken have all led up to the practically unanimous vote appropriating $50,000,000 for National defense.

"Now comes the lull in the storm. I do not believe there is to be a war. I am thankful that certain hot politicians, notoriety-seeking editors and parsons have been weighed by the sober sense of the people and found wanting in judgment and real appreciation of the situation.

"There is time for us to stop and consider what war means. War is a crime against humanity unless it be the last resort postponed to the limit of patience. He who declares war assumes an awful responsibility. That Mr. McKinley appreciates this is seen in his words: 'I shall not declare war until it is for a cause that all the people of the United States and all European nations and God Almighty will approve.' These words, although they do not satisfy certain fire-eaters among us, are justified when we consider what war involves.

"It is said there is danger of an industrial revolution because there is not wealth enough to go around. What do you propose to do when you cry out for war? Is it ignoble to protect stock and bond markets to secure a capital for productive ends? Is it avarice to say that a war means increase of revenues by additional taxes? The burden will come in part on the wealthy, but the largest suffering will fall on the laboring man. It has always been so, and always will be so. In Germany every peasant works with a soldier about his neck.

"An industrial age should be the first to condemn war, except as absolutely the last resort. I believe it our duty not to stand idle longer and behold the diabolical treatment of the people of Cuba. Let us, however, seek the right method, and the one that will best adjust the difficulties with the least suffering to all parties concerned. Flippant talk of war as though it were only a holiday pastime or an athletic sport is not only absurd; it is criminal. War never yet lifted a race out of materialism, but has always plunged it into deeper materialism. Recognizing these things, we should insist upon an international Congress of Arbitration.

"There is a strong parallelism between Abraham Lincoln's attitude and that taken by President McKinley. Lincoln said to the Southern States: 'The issue of war is in your hands.' He waited patiently until war became a course none could refuse to believe just, and then he struck. Mr. McKinley listens and ponders. He will try every peaceful means, but, with every preparation made and properly made when the time to act comes the end of barbarism and murder by inches of the helpless and the enslaved will come. The dawn of freedom is not far off."

DR. WYLIE FOR PEACE.

He Pictures the Horrors of War, and Speaks in Favor of Arbitration.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie preached in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, yesterday morning on "The Scourge of War and the Blessings of Peace." He said, in part:

"Christianity is a religion of amity, not enmity. Its Divine founder said: 'Peace I leave with you; love your enemies; put up your sword into its sheath, for they that take the sword must perish by the sword.' Christianity was at first pacific; war was discouraged. No arms were permitted in a Christian temple; soldiers were forbidden to come to the communion until after a period of penance and purification. Behold the great change that has come! A religion of peace transformed into a religion of war! How can we account for it? First, the belief that God gave victories led many of the heathen to become Christians. Heathenism opened the doors of Walhalla to the blood-stained conqueror, and when the barbarians became Christians they brought some of their heathen ideas with them. Bishops and Abbots placed themselves at the head of armies. We mention, also, the panic produced by Mohammedanism. It was the success of this religion that led to the growth of the military orders in the Middle Ages. Still, it must be said that the Church through most of its history has inculcated the docrine of peace.

"This is a time for calm reflection, for restraint of warlike passions. The Christian pulpit should speak out in favor of peace in these times of threatened danger, when the storm of war may burst. Even on this holy Sabbath, day of God and peace there is unwonted activity in our forts and arsenals, and our ears are smitten with discordant sounds. Let us not forget the blessings of peace. War abstracts men's minds from useful avocations. Already business circles have been disturbed by the premonitions of war. When war comes to a people, men are summoned from the plow, the factory, and the halls of learning to the battlefield.

"Consider the awful costs of war. A single battleship is equal to the amassed resources of a great university. Princeton University has probably not accumulated a sum equal in value to one of the world's great battleships. It probably costs as much to support a great battleship as it does a great university.

"The cost of prosecuting war is immense, and many of the nations of the present time are eating up their resources in war preparations. Our civil war cost billions of dollars. The standing armies of Europe [illegible] in time of peace from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 [illegible] from 4,000,000 to 20,000,000. The burdens of war also are to be taken into account. These increase; debts are piled mountain high, and it is said that the war debt of Europe at the present time is over [illegible]000,000,000, and on the increase.

"What pen can paint or what tongue can describe the horrors of war? In the late war hundreds of thousands died on the battlefield, and to-day Cuba illustrates the horrors of war in starvation, disease, and death, which are truly appalling. The concomitants of war are terrible; separation of families, sorrow, shame, immorality; scenes of plunder and violence; shouts and screams intermingle with the groans of the dying; while in some instances churches are desecrated. All hell seems let loose! Such is war. It seems a dream of dark night! It is irrational. Why will men sacrifice to the god of war what is so dear to them? And it is to this fatal abyss that many are to-day urging forward our American people.

"The time of peace is the golden opportunity for individual and national development, and for the accumulation of property. If America is prosperous and opulent, it is largely because she has had long stretches of peace. Peace also results in the growth of brotherhood. Nations learn to love each other because they know each other better. Peace covers the seas with the white sails of commerce. Peace gives security to person and property. How much better is the religion of amity than the religion of enmity!

"This is a time for calm thought! Our Nation does not desire war in order to add to its wealth or territory, and if goaded on to war, it will only be to assist those who are striving for freedom, to ransom the oppressed, starving, and dying. But let us not rush headlong into the vortex of war. Let us rather resort to the peaceful method of arbitration and inculcate the pacific principles of Christianity. Let us pray for peace; let us hope for peace; let us seek peace."

PROMPT ACTION DEMANDED.

The Rev. Erwin Dennett Denounces Spain and Favors the Freedom of Cuba.

In the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Third Place and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Erwin Dennett preached last night on the subject, "Spain, Cuba, God, and Dias." In front of the pulpit were two American flags crossed and there were others about the church. Mr. Dennett, in his opening prayer, said that the North, East, South, and West were now under one flag and willing to die for it. The singing began with "The Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." In the course of his sermon Mr. Dennett said:

"I have been silent until now, but I feel that it is time for me to fall in line. I do not want to convey the idea that I am anxious for war. I am not; yet I have no fear to speak what I believe to be true. This is no time for shilly-shallying. What is Spain and what has she been doing in the years of the past? Once she was a mighty empire, but as the years have passed her possessions have dwindled, and I sincerely hope she will not keep her black hand on Cuba much longer. [Cries of 'Amen! Amen!' from the congregation.] We can thank God that the winds carried the ships of Columbus to the South and that Columbus never set foot on the soil of the United States. ['Amen!'] Otherwise North America as well as South America might have been Spanish.

"Look at Cuba now! Enslaved in body and mind. Thousands of skeleton forms are crying for bread. Every breeze that is wafted to us from the island is laden with the cry for help. In God's name has not Cuba at least earned the right to be recognized as a belligerent? I am not a statesman; I am just a plain minister of the Gospel, but I believe that the President and Congress will recognize this Republic of Cuba. God's curse will rest on this Nation if they do not do so. They say that such recognition may hurt business, but this is not the word with which to put by the cause of starving, dying Cuba.

"That was the most marvelous day we have had since the war when North, South, East, and West clasped hands under the flag, and swore fidelity to it. We are a slow people to wake up, but when the sand is out of our eyes and we are wide awake look out! When a great danger threatens the flag and the safety and honor of the country, look out, for the people are coming. Have we forgotten the Boston tea party and Bunker Hill, and the ride of Paul Revere, and those stirring times? That was a righteous war, and God led us through it. It seems to me that the men of Cuba deserve their freedom now as we deserved ours then."

Speaking of the statement that Spain is the mother of the United States, Mr. Dennett said that as a Maine Yankee he felt that England was his mother. Next to the American flag he loved the Union Jack best. "Somehow I feel," he said, "that these two great Anglo-Saxon nations should stand together. We had our differences with England, but I do not think we will ever wage another war with her. To desire such a war is not the true American spirit. These two Christian nations standing together will be invincible."

At the close of the sermon an additional collection was taken for the suffering Cubans, on motion of Deacon George B. Forrester. When the plates had made the rounds they were full to the brim.

DR. MOXOM'S ADVICE AT YALE.

Urges that America Should Maintain Her Dignity, but Not Act the Bully's Part.

NEW HAVEN, March 20.—The Yale students were addressed in Battell Chapel this morning by the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass. The subject of the discourse was, "The Christian View of Our National Responsibilities and Obligations." Dr. Moxom pointed out that Christ's teachings involved the socialistic theory of the worth of the individual, and the doctrines taught by Him touched the social relations of men and nations. He said that certain teachings of Jesus are particularly applicable to such difficulties as now confront us. One was that of good-will toward all men and aid to those in need, and the other the obligation of self-love, which involves self-protection and self-development.

"The State is bound to protect its integrity. Self-defense is not selfish. With a threat of war hanging over us, Congress appropriates $50,000,000, and we all approve. But a true National self-love involves no element of aggression and no quarreling. The attempt to incite the masses or to engage in war save in self-defense is unjust and criminal. The time is coming when the strong nations will not only offer succor of food and clothing to the weaker nations, but will protect them from the oppressor and despoiler and teach them the higher arts, and also teach them to develop a national life of their own. This is the logical line of democracy and Christian progress.

"Several elements contribute to the present grave situation. Should it be shown that the destruction of the Maine was the result of accident, we must bear it calmly and take measures to prevent such disasters in the future. If it was due to the connivance of Spain, then demand for reparation becomes a duty, and this is something in which every nation is interested. We must in our diplomatic relations preserve a high dignity, although the requirement that indemnity be paid in the Maine case might involve war, but not necessarily. Meantime, however, we must use every endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement. The misgovernment of Cuba by Spain may well arouse our indignation. The butchery of human beings and the utter demoralization of life has become well-nigh intolerable. It is natural to feel that it ought to be brought to an end.

"Have we, as a Nation, the responsibility to stop it? I firmly believe we have. The President of the United States has well exemplified that conservativeness and that much-wanted steadiness in this trying hour. Let us then keep our passions cool and our heads clear, let us reflect more earnestly than ever on the principles of higher life. Finally, let us be strong enough to seem cowardly to those who brag and bluster. Our race is virile and forceful and the issue of a war with Spain would not be doubtful, but it would be like the bully in us to attack Spain. Our mission to the world is one of enlightenment and not spoliation."

The service closed with a hearty rendering of "America" by the student congregation.

COMMANDER BOOTH IS WARLIKE.

He Hopes to See Cuba Free in the Near Future.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers were in this city to-day. They spent a large part of their time at the State Prison, where Mrs. Booth has resumed the work of the Prison League, interrupted by her recent illness. [illegible] greeted by the prisoners whom [illegible] had [illegible] before. Commander Booth spoke at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms this afternoon. In reference to the Cuban situation, he said:

"Would to God we could help Cuba, and we will, too, before long. Let America fight Spain if the blowing up of the Maine proves to be of treacherous Spanish origin. It will not take this glorious country long to free the downtrodden Cubans."

These remarks were greeted with hand clapping and expressions of "Yes yes," and "That's so."

Strong Drink and the Maine Dead.

At the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Eighth Avenue, last night there was a service in memory of Frances E. Willard. One of the speakers was the Rev. Dr. C. Henry Mead. After dwelling on the rare qualities of Miss Willard, the speaker told of the evils of intemperance. He spoke of the thousands who die every year from the effects of strong drink without any one appearing to consider the fact, and contrasted deaths of that sort with the men killed on the Maine. "The whole world," said the speaker, "is aroused over the 268 men who lost their lives in the harbor of Havana, and yet nobody knows how their deaths were caused except God Almighty and The Journal."

Other speakers were Nettie B. Fernald, Mrs. Charlton Edholm, and William T. Wardwell.

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.

Col. Waring Appears as an Elocutionist, and Adds a Plea for the Atlanta University.

A meeting in the interest of the Atlanta (Ga.) University, an institution for the higher education of negroes, held last night at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, developed Col. George E. Waring in a new character as an elocutionist. He recited two of Paul Lawrence Dunbar's poems in negro dialect, to the surprise and pleasure of the audience, for he did it well, lowering his voice to the coarse tones of the untutored citizen of African lineage and attaining the correct middle Alabama pronunciation.

Aside from this incident, the addresses by President Bumstead of the university and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, aroused the interest of the audience. Dr. Bumstead illustrated his remarks with stereopticon views, showing the dwellings of the better and inferior classes of negroes, country and city school houses, exterior and interior views of Atlanta University, pictures of its students, and illustrations of the work they are doing, and diagrams and maps showing the population, progress, and conditions of the negroes in the South.

A tabulation of figures comparing the rates of mortality in the larger Southern cities showed that the deaths per thousand of population among the negroes exceed those among the whites by 62½ per cent. This discrepancy, he thought, is due in a great measure to ignorance and lack of culture and ambition among the negroes. The same explanation is given for the fact that the criminals in Georgia are ten blacks to one white, although the whites have 58 per cent. of the total population. He also directed attention to figures showing that the negro population of the country is now equal to the total population in 1810, and that, despite the large death rate, the negro population of Southern cities is increasing much faster than the white population, showing that the negroes are crowding into the urban communities.

He spoke highly of the work the Southern white people are doing for the education of the negro. It is customary, he said, to think and say that the North is educating the negro. The truth is, the North is giving less than a million dollars a year for negro education, while the South is giving many millions a year in taxes paid by the white people to support public schools for negroes.

Col. Waring drove this point home when he spoke. He said: "We at the North, of our own free will, turned loose this enormous mass of untutored people on the community. We ought to be willing to turn a little light into their darkness, to help to make them good and useful citizens. We send our men and women among them to work and teach, but that is not enough. No race problem can be settled by another race. We must help to send to these people men and women of their own race who can get into their hearts and understand their thoughts, as white people cannot."

He quoted freely from the recently published studies of negroes at Farmville, Va., by Dr. Burkhardt, who is himself a negro, and then cited Paul Lawrence Dunbar as an example of what can be developed in the negro by cultivation, and recited several of his dialect poems, and his "Ships that Pass in the Night."

Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who is a Trustee of the Atlanta University, said he knew the institution well, and believed in it with all his heart.

"If the negro race is to be elevated," he said, "it must have negro leaders who are educated and thinking men. The life is more than meat and the body than raiment."

A collection for the university was taken, and earnest appeals to aid in its work were made. Dr. Bumstead said the tuition of the students there costs $40 a year each. A full college course of four years is given.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

Subject of Debate by Members of the Tennyson Literary Circle.

The fifth anniversary debate and entertainment of the Tennyson Literary Circle was held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. The programme, which was opened with an address by Elias B. Goodman, President of the society, included recitations and musical numbers. The principal feature, however, was the debate, the subject being, "Resolved, That we favor the further acquisition of territory to the United States." Israel Werbin and Julius Ritter spoke for the affirmative, while Max Leinkram and Elias B. Goodman took up the negative side. Congressman Thomas J. Bradley, Bernard Naumberg, and G. L. Lowenthal acted as judges.

Messrs. Werbin and Ritter held that the United States had already prospered through the acquisition of territory, and that Hawaii should be annexed, as it would make a valuable military and naval station. The negative side, Messrs. Leinkram and Goodman, protested that the people of Hawaii lived in a climate that Americanization could never reach, and that the annexation of territory was unconstitutional. The Cubans, they held, were foreigners in language, customs, and manners, and therefore the annexation of the island would not be desirable. After due consideration the judges awarded the decision to the negative side, which met with the general approval of the thousand people present.

Mrs. Malcolm W. Ford Gets a Divorce.

Judge Wilmot, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court at Patchogue, L. I., has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Malcolm W. Ford, wife of the well-known athlete. Mrs. Ford sued on statutory grounds, her husband setting up no defense. The hearing was in private, before a referee. Mrs. Ford, who was formerly Miss Jeanette Wilhelmina Graves, a daughter of the late Robert Graves, was married to Malcolm W. Ford on June 22, 1892.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

All up-to-date public schools give lessons in domestic science. Household operations, the values of different kinds of food, and how to prepare them for the table are rightly regarded as among the most useful things that can be taught to children. But along with this should certainly go instruction in the best fuel as well as the best food. Economy in the choice and cooking of food may be supplemented by economy in the choice and use of fuel to cook it. There is no longer excuse for ignorance on this point. Thousands of trials and the experience of many thousands of housekeepers show that the use of the gas range yields better cooking—cooking, that is, which is both more scientific and saving as well as toothsome—at the same time that it costs 50 per cent. less to operate than the coal range. These well-established facts, with the added advantages of the gas range in point of cleanliness, healthfulness, and convenience, should not be overlooked by those who teach children the elements of domestic economy.

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Baughman, A. D., Charlotte, Mich., dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bernd, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets, 53 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Credit Clearing House, Cincinnati, Ohio, commercial agency; O. E. Boggs; Hotel St. Denis.

Derlin, Stein & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. S. Derlin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Demutt, A. R., Canton, Ohio, millinery; Hotel St. Denis.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Seidl, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Eckert Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Eckert, notions; Hotel Metropole.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks and velvets; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Friedman Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Friedman, dry goods; K. Friedman, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Liddall, laces; 104 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Gilbert, Miss Rose E., Chicago, Ill., dressmaker; Waldorf.

Grant Dry Goods Company, The, Zanesville, Ohio; Alexander Grant; Broadway Central Hotel.

Golden Rule, Fort Dodge, Iowa, variety store; Charles Sterritt; Grand Hotel.

Goetter, Weill & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; H. Weil, notions; G. Goodman, dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; St. Cloud Hotel.

Grabinsky, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Grabinsky, ladies' underwear; Hotel Vendome.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; C. Strauss, cloaks and waists, 138 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Galland Brothers & Kramer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gunlefinger & Brother, Warren, Ohio; N. Gunlefinger, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Schmaltz, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hasemeier & Seekman, Richmond, Ind.; H. R. Seekman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Haines, E. S., Cleveland, Ohio, dressmaker; Continental Hotel.

Hurlbut, Mrs. L. J., Cleveland, Ohio, dressmaking; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart, Miss T., Terre Haute, Ind., dressmaker; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hardy, H., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. Hardy, fancy goods, &c.

Klock, D., Jr., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. Klock, Jr., boots and shoes, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Kahn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kahn, furnishing goods, 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Kuh, woolens, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lennahan, M. V., Mineral Point, Wis., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Lersch, John, & Co., Elyria, Ohio; John Lersch, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Levi, James, Dubuque, Iowa, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Murphy Dry Goods Company, Sherman, Texas; George Murphy and wife; Park Avenue Hotel.

McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. McGehee, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mayer, M., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. Mayer, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.

Mitchell, W. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellog, millinery, 598 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Madison, Joseph S., Terre Haute, Ind., drugs; St. Nicholas Hotel.

New York Cloak Company, Lowell, Mass.; J. A. Storey, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. L. Tucker, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rosenheim Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Mary Maher, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Roche, Katharine, Cleveland, Ohio, dressmaker; Continental Hotel.

Roche, M. J., Youngstown, Ohio; Ellen Roche, dry goods, &c.; 578 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

Russell Brothers, Canton, Ill.; W. Russell, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; Ike Stern, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; Miss Hammes, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Sidenberg & Hays, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Sidenberg, woolens; 49 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strouse, woolens; 731 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Silbey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; L. A. Redwine, notions; Hotel Albert.

Thornton Brothers, Allegheny, Penn.; J. Thornton, cloaks and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taber, B. C., & Co., Norwalk, Ohio; B. C. Taber, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Taeller, John C., La Crosse, Wis., house furnishing; Grand Hotel.

Veith, C. J., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers; Jacob Grandt; Hotel Metropole.

Many Grandparents for a Child.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

A little child which has just begun life in the town of Girard, Ga., is blessed with more than the usual number of grandparents and great-grandparents. The child is the infant girl of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Tant, each of whom is but twenty years old. Besides having two parents and four grandparents, the infant has one great-grandfather and two great-grandmothers living. The grandparents of the child are Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dennis, aged sixty-five and seventy-four, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tant, aged forty and thirty-eight years. The great-grandparents are Mr. H. P. Williams and fifty-four, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Iams, aged seventy-one, and Mrs. M. A. Harmock, aged fifty-six.

HEAVY SNOW IN MONTANA.

Eighteen Inches Deep and Drifting and Trains Delayed.

KALISPEL, Mont., March 20.—The most severe snowstorm of the season is prevailing in this section. At 1 o'clock this morning it began snowing, and at 6 o'clock this evening eighteen inches of snow had fallen, and at that hour the wind changed to the north and the snow is drifting badly. All trains are delayed, and some will have to be abandoned entirely. The storm is even more severe in the mountains.

Doctor and Cook Agree

The following opinions of high authorities on hygiene and cooking, express the views of all members of the medical and culinary professions.

"Cottonseed oil has a direct dietetic value; it aids both digestion and assimilation.....Cottolene, a thoroughly wholesome combination of fresh beef suet and pure cottonseed oil is eminently worthy to supersede lard for culinary use."
J. Hobart Egbert, A. M., M. D., Ph.D.
Editor Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

"Vegetable oils (such as cottonseed oil) are growing fast in favor with educated housewives and intelligent cooks.....
The desirable substitute (Cottolene) is purer, more healthful and economical than lard, which it has supplanted."
Marion Harland.
The famous lecturer and cooking teacher.

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THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Presentation of the Maine Report Would Upset Both House and Senate Programmes.

EVERYTHING WOULD GIVE WAY

Believed There Will Be a Cuban Debate in the House, Report or No Report, on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The relations of this country with Spain undoubtedly will be discussed in the House this week, even if the report of the court of inquiry as to the Maine disaster fails of presentation in Congress. Members of the House will find plenty of opportunity for speaking on the Cuban question while the Naval Appropriation bill is under consideration. The bill will be taken up Tuesday.

The many emergency items in the bill, the large increase in the enlisted force, and the liberal provisions for battleships, torpedo boats, and dry docks will bring the whole subject of the necessity for these preparations directly before the House.

While the conservative leaders doubtless will seek to prevent inflammatory expressions, they probably will be unable to repress sensational speeches.

An effort is likely to be made by some of the radicals to force from those in the confidence of the Administration a declaration of the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba. This may be done by taunting the President's friends with some of the rumors which have been floating about in the newspapers the last few days. It is altogether likely there will be a general expression of the sentiment of the House on this question before the bill is passed.

Should the President transmit the report of the board of inquiry with a request for Congressional action during the week, everything else will give way to it.

If the report of the board does not go to Congress this week, the Naval bill probably will consume all the time after to-morrow. But if the bill should be passed before Saturday, which seems unlikely, the bill for the reorganization of the army and the authorization for recruiting it to a footing aggregating 104,000 men in time of war would be taken up.

To-morrow the bill for the relief of the victims of the Maine will be called up immediately after the reading of the Journal, under the arrangement made last week. It is not expected to consume much time, but probably it will be made the occasion for several patriotic speeches in eulogy of the heroism of the sailors who went down to their tragic death. The rest of the day will be occupied in the consideration of private bills, in pursuance of the order made last Friday.

The Quarantine bill is the unfinished business on the Senate calendar, and its consideration will be resumed when the Senate meets to-morrow. If opportunity offers, Senator Pettigrew will get up his Public Land bill this week. It is expected the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill will be reported Wednesday or Thursday, and if it should be it may be taken up later in the week. The Senate committee is making many changes in this bill, and it will consume several days of the time of the Senate when considered.

It is understood to be Senator Davis's intention to bring up the Hawaiian treaty in order to get a vote on the Bacon amendment. It is still Mr. Davis's intention to move to lay the amendment on the table as soon as Senator Bacon concludes his speech in its support.

All these plans are liable to be changed if the report of the court of inquiry into the Maine disaster should be received. The receipt of this document would inevitably have the effect of springing a Cuban debate, which would sidetrack all other questions.

NEW GOLD FINDS IN ALASKA.

Walsh Creek a Wonderful Producer, and a City to Rival Dawson Being Marked Out.

TACOMA, Wash., March 20.—Walsh Creek, a tributary of Lewis River, 280 miles below Dyea, is proving a wonderful gold producer. W. J. Wallace of Saginaw, Mich., arrived to-day from Dawson. On his way out he stopped at Walsh Creek and examined claims then being located and opened. The creek was located six miles from its mouth, 185 claims having been filed. New arrivals were rushing in from Lake Bennett and continuing locations up stream.

Major Walsh gave permission to every mounted policeman who could be spared to go down and stake a claim. Mr. Wallace says the claim takers first tried the surface gravel, and in every instance found coarse gold a few feet down. The dirt runs from 75 cents to $1.50 per pan. This proves that the bedrock will be gold lined.

Central City, which it is intended to make a rival of Dawson, has been laid out at the mouth of Walsh Creek, where an excellent land site was found. Its main street will be Walsh Avenue. The claim owners are all staking lots.

Just before Wallace left Dawson, in February, important gold discoveries had been made on Toronto Creek, six miles long, which will make first-class Summer diggings, and Sweed Creek, which runs into the Klondike River six miles above Dawson. Dust and nuggets were being taken out of both.

CANADIAN KLONDIKE DUTIES.

Regulation with Respect to Miners and Others Crossing the Line.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Department of State is informed by the United States Consul General at Ottawa that the same duties are imposed on goods destined for the Klondike region as are imposed on goods imported into any other part of Canada. The instructions to the Canadian custom officers touching this matter are as follows:

> Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in Canada may be passed free, without entry at customs, as travelers' baggage, under the provisions of customs tariff, but this provision shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purpose of the journey and present comforts and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale.
>
> In the absence of rulings by the Board of Customs as to articles included in this regulation, customs officers at the port of entry are to decide the class and quantity of the wearing apparel and like articles in use entitled to be passed free, having due regard to the length of the journey and the reasonable requirements of the traveler.
>
> Articles of personal adornment may be held to include one watch, and the jewelry ordinarily in use by the traveler. For a traveler to the Klondike region a pair of blankets and a fur robe and changes of apparel for use on the journey may be passed free.
>
> Miners' gold pans are free under tariff item 555.

Mistrial in J. L. Scott's Case.

GENESEO, N. Y., March 20.—The jury in the case of J. L. Scott, ex-Superintendent of Poor, who was on trial here for misappropriating county funds, was discharged at 8:30 o'clock to-night. It had been out thirty-three hours. Seven men held out for conviction and five for acquittal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:30 A. M.—2,984 Third Avenue, Albert Hoffman; damage, $1,800.
6:40 A. M.—339 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner unknown; damage slight.
9 A. M.—202 Broome Street, Julia Seigle; damage, $75.
9:20 A. M.—30 Suffolk Street, Morris Bodsky; damage, $5.
10:30 A. M.—317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, C. Pondola; damage, $20.
4:45 P. M.—2,169 Eighth Avenue, N. Debes; damage slight.
6:25 P. M.—218 Willis Avenue, Hugo Siller; damage, $100.
9:45 P. M.—225 West Sixty-sixth Street; Mrs. Edwards; damage, $500.
9:30 P. M.—33 East Sixty-third Street, Mrs. Rosenstein; damage, $5.
10:20 P. M.—773 West Broadway, Gail [illegible]; damage slight.

CITIZENS' UNION COMMITTEE.

Fifty Men Appointed to Oppose the Ellsworth Bi-Partisan Rapid Transit Bill.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted March 16 by the Central Committee of the Citizens' Union the Chairman, Arthur Von Briesen, has named a Committee of Fifty to appear before the Legislature in opposition to the Ellsworth Bi-partisan Rapid Transit bill.

The committee appointed is composed of

Abram S. Hewitt,
Charles B. Stover,
Charles T. Barney,
John Crosby Brown,
J. Robinson Burnet,
L. J. Callanan,
Cyrus Clark,
John C. Clark,
Bowles Colgate,
W. Bayard Cutting,
Horace E. Deming,
William E. Dodge,
Samuel B. Donnelly,
Edward A. Drake,
John E. Eustis,
Charles S. Fairchild,
A. S. Frissell,
Benjamin E. Hall,
Robert J. Hoguet,
William B. Hornblower,
Morris K. Jesup,
John S. Kennedy,
Alan D. Kenyon,
Edward King,
Joseph Larocque,
Alfred E. Marling,
Edgar L. Marston,
Stephen H. Olin,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters,
The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter,
James B. Reynolds,
John Harsen Rhoades,
W. Harris Roome,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Carl Schurz,
Gustav H. Schwab,
George A. Seabury,
Isaac N. Seligman,
Henry L. Stoddard,
Simon Sterne,
John A. Stewart,
Oscar S. Straus,
Charles H. Strong,
George Tombleson,
Oswald G. Villard,
Henry Weissmann,
Everett P. Wheeler,
Horace White,
The Rev. Merle St. Clair Wright.

In his letter announcing the appointment to each member of the Committee of Fifty, Mr. Briesen wrote:

"Inasmuch as the work of the committee will be of great public importance and must be taken in hand at once, I trust that you will have no hesitation in accepting the appointment and in taking and advising such measures as will accomplish the object for which said committee has been created.

"These objects may embrace, first, the adoption of resolutions which may have to be submitted to the committees in the Legislature that have charge of the rapid transit question; second, the appointment of a sub-committee to present these resolutions when necessary to the Legislature or its committees and to the Governor, accompanying the same with proper arguments; third, the calling of public meetings in order to influence public opinion on this important subject.

"It may also be necessary to appoint such committees as will bring the Committee of Fifty in contact with other organizations that have the same aim in view."

NON-PARTISAN TICKETS WIN.

Independents Victorious in Local Elections Up the State.

ALBANY, March 20.—An increasing tendency toward non-partisanship in municipal affairs apparently is shown by the returns from the local charter and village elections held throughout the State last week. The number of "Independent" and Citizens'" tickets was noticeably large, and the fact that they were in most cases successful is taken to signify a healthy indication.

In Dolgeville, Herkimer County, for example, the "Independent Progressive Citizens'" ticket, made up of Republicans, was supported by the Democrats against the straight Republican ticket, and was elected by a majority of 78 in a total vote of 320.

In Weedsport, Cayuga County, the old village officers were renominated throughout by the Democrats, but owing to the fact that the names of two Democrats appeared on the ticket, the Republicans called a caucus and substituted two of their own men. At the election, last Tuesday, the Democratic ticket was elected by a large majority.

The Independent Citizens' ticket was victorious in Oneonta, defeating the Republican candidates by majorities ranging from 233 to 551. St. Johnsville also elected a union ticket, made up of Democrats and Republicans.

The Democrats are indulging in some self-congratulation over their victory in Columbia County, the home of Louis F. Payn, in Tuesday's town meetings. Mr. Payn carried the county for Gov. Black by 1,936 plurality in 1896, and last year it gave Wallace, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1,309 plurality. This year the Democrats carried the county, gaining four Supervisors and capturing control of the board. Even in the City of Hudson the Republicans were defeated.

FLOOD FEARED IN MONTREAL.

The Canadian City Threatened with a Disaster Equal to That of 1886.

MONTREAL, March 20.—To-day Montreal is in imminent danger of a repetition of the disastrous flood of 1886, when hundreds of thousands of dollars damage was done. For some days past the water in the St. Lawrence River has been rising steadily, until to-night it has touched the record point. Along Commissioners Street a huge stone wall shuts out the water. On top of this is a wooden dike and the water is now half way up the dike. It is a comparatively flimsy structure, and should it give way all cellars in the lower part of the city would be flooded.

Below the city the water has risen above the level of the road skirting the river, and the houses are filled half way to the ceilings of the first story. Along Craig Street, near Victoria Square, the cellars of some of the big wholesale dry goods houses have been flooded, but the damage here will be light, as all goods had been moved out. The two pumping stations of the city are working at their full capacity in the hope of keeping the overladen sewers from backing up, and so far with tolerable success.

Along Mill Street the first flats of half a dozen large manufacturing concerns are flooded, and a couple of thousand of people will be thrown out of work until the water subsides. The river in front of the harbor is covered with floating ice. If the jam in the river below the city gives way all danger of a flood will be over, but at present there is little hope of this taking place, and a disastrous overflow is generally looked for.

E. S. WILLARD IS BETTER.

Will Be Confined to His Bed in Chicago Many Weeks.

CHICAGO, March 20.—E. S. Willard, the actor, is better to-day, but he is still a very sick man, and even if things go favorably with him it will be many weeks before he will be able to leave his bed. Dr. J. D. Hammond, who is attending him, says that his patient is doing as well as can be expected.

"Mr. Willard was coming down with fever fully two weeks before he gave up," said Dr. Hammond to-day. "Consequently his case is apt to be far more serious than it would have been if he had submitted to medical treatment at the start."

SMOTHERED IN A COFFIN.

Fate of an Alabama Fugitive Who Sought Ghastly Refuge.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 20.—Thomas Bennet, a young farmhand, suffered a horrible death at Chavier last night. He was suspected of horse stealing, and a constable was close on his heels, when he took refuge in a coffin shop and prevailed on a negro hand to conceal him in a coffin and screw on the lid lightly, to make the deception certain. The negro did the work too well, and when the officer approached grew frightened and ran off.

The ruse deceived the officer, but the negro forgot to return until an hour afterward, when the coffin which he had left resting on supports was found on the floor face downward and Bennett smothered to death. The coffin had fallen to the floor, presumably in the man's terrific struggle to push open the lid.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 20.—Graves's livery stable, in the centre of the city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Fifty horses were rescued. Fifty tons of hay were destroyed.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Fire to-day destroyed the lumber storehouse of August Hannemann, 625 Milton Avenue, and damaged a number of small residences in the rear, on Port Street and East Monument Street. Loss to Mr. Hannemann, $15,000; damage to the other property, $10,000.

Malt-Nutrine

makes strong the weak and the strong stronger. The pure nutriment of malt and hops. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Orders
now taken for delivery next Autumn or earlier for
WHOLE CARPETS,
Woven in one piece to cover any space in
FRENCH AUBUSSON and SAVONNERIE
BERLIN, HAND-TUFTED and SCOTCH
AXMINSTER, INDIA, TURKISH,
and other fine grades.
Designs prepared to suit any period of decoration.

Broadway & 19th Street,

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Only Nine More Days in Which to Complete the Work of the Session.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

The Bill to be Taken Up in the Senate Early This Week—Other Measures Pending—Committee Hearings About Closed.

ALBANY, March 20.—But nine legislative days remain of the session of 1898. To-morrow evening the Senate Finance Committee will present a resolution amending the Assembly resolution to adjourn without date on March 25 by making the day of final adjournment March 31. In this amendment the Assembly will concur.

The Primary Election Reform bill will come before the Senate early in the week, and probably will be the subject of considerable debate. The proposed rule restricting the time of speakers will be relaxed when the Primary bill is under discussion sufficiently to permit of full and free expression.

The bill proposing an appropriation of $7,000,000, if ratified by vote of the people, for the completion of the canal improvements is still in the hands of the Senate Committee on Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means. While its fate is not absolutely assured, the fact that the Governor and most of the Republican leaders are opposed to it renders it unlikely that the measure will receive much further consideration.

The Telephone bill of the Senate Finance Committee, which was recommitted for reprinting, has not yet made its second appearance, and there is some conjecture as to whether or not it will be reported again. If it is not, Senator Brush probably will move for the discharge of the committee and ask that his original bill be substituted.

There is only one bill of importance on the Assembly calendar for consideration this week. This is the White charter for second-class cities, which has been amended in many particulars, and is now on the order of third reading. It is expected that it will be passed either Tuesday or Wednesday and be sent back to the Senate for concurrence in the Assembly amendments.

There will be no more hearings before Senate committees. The Assembly Cities Committee will give hearings on Tuesday as follows: Mr. Sinsheimer's bills, authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to audit the claim of Julius Steinberger for expenses incurred in defending himself as Excise Inspector and the claim of George S. Chapman for expenses incurred in defending himself against charges as Police Captain; Mr. Gale's, incorporating the New York and Long Island Bridge Company; Senator Page's, providing that any person who has served as City Magistrate in New York City shall be eligible to appointment as a Judge of the Court of Special Sessions.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Gov. Black's Commission Hampered by Lack of Money to Do the Work Thoroughly.

ALBANY, March 20.—The canal investigating commission will rival the Legislature as an object of interest at the Capitol this week. According to the act creating it, the members of the commission must meet on Tuesday at the office of the Secretary of State, elect from their number a Chairman and a Secretary, and thereafter proceed to the investigation.

The examination must be completed at a cost of not over $10,000, and in time for the report of the testimony and the commission's recommendations to be written out and submitted to the Governor by July 1 at the latest. Those who know what an investigation of this kind means say that the sum appropriated and the time left are entirely insufficient and inconsistent with thoroughness. While the commission is authorized "to employ counsel, experts, engineers, and such other assistants as it may deem necessary," it is pointed out that after the actual expenses of the seven Commissioners and the heavy cost of taking down and writing out testimony are provided for very little will be left to pay for counsel and experts of the class demanded by an inquiry of such importance. While the Commissioners themselves may be able to serve for nothing, lawyers, experts, and engineers capable of probing into $9,000,000 of canal contracts come high. Ten thousand dollars would have been a small sum, it is urged, for counsel fees alone.

Another difficulty suggested is that navigation may be expected to open up on the canals the latter part of April, after which it will be impossible to investigate the work done toward deepening the canals, as most of it will then be under water. This will, it is urged, make it necessary for the commission to make a hurried examination of this work before the water is turned into the canals, after which, if more disputed points come up, it will be impossible to settle them by personal inspection.

The thoroughness and effectiveness of the investigation will depend largely, it is believed here, on the breadth of the commission's construction of what "matters in connection with the work of the enlargement and improvement of the canals," referred to in the concluding paragraph of its programme, "are of public interest." It might be of public interest, it is pointed out, to know why the insufficiency of the nine-million-dollar appropriation was concealed carefully by the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor even from their fellow-members of the Canal Board until it had all been spent. The extent to which the Superintendent of Public Works has used the canal patronage to influence the election of delegates and otherwise strengthen his political machine is another matter not specifically set forth by the act, but which, it is contended by some, would be "of public interest."

Complaint is made by Democratic critics of Gov. Black's selection of the commission that it does not include any representative of the agricultural element, who certainly are interested in the canals, but probably not so prejudiced in their favor as the seven men who make up the commission. The fact that not one of the seven is a civil engineer is also urged as a significant and serious omission, due, they declare, to the fear that such a Commissioner might "know too much."

The conviction that the commission will be forced by the lack of time and funds to make an investigation that will be largely superficial, coupled with the fact that every member of it is so closely allied with the canals and so directly interested in the continuance of their improvement as to predispose him to acquittal of the present management, has had the effect of decreasing interest in its proceedings.

With seven men, all personally not unfriendly to the present canal management, all strong believers in the canals, and all firmly of the belief that not only $16,000,000 but many more millions should be spent on them if necessary, there is no public expectation of a searching or sensational investigation. There is a general tendency to regard it as hopeless to expect gentlemen who are earnest advocates of another $7,000,000 loan to find anything which would prejudice the people against voting that loan.

NEW YORK CITY CHARITIES.

No Legislation Necessary to Secure Aid for Them.

ALBANY, March 20.—Complaint has been made by some of the New York members that none of the bills introduced to add certain charitable institutions to the list given in the charter of those that may receive aid from the city has been progressed.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, says that his committee has opposed the reporting of any of these bills because they are considered unnecessary. "Under the law of 1895," he said, "the city has a right to extend aid to any charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution, providing it is conducted under the rules of the State Board of Charities, and no special act is necessary. If the institution is not so conducted the Legislature cannot authorize the city to aid it, for the reason that it would be unconstitutional."

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

Fight of the New York Central and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALBANY, March 20.—The fight between the New York Central and Illinois Central Railroads for the privilege of selling bonds to the savings banks of this State, which has been raging in the lobbies, is expected to come up in the Assembly this week.

The Higgins bill, allowing savings banks to invest deposits in New York Central bonds, and the Miller bill, which would extend the same privilege to the securities of the Illinois Central, are both on the calendar waiting to be called up. The Illinois Central's agents are working to have the Higgins bill amended to conform to the Miller measure.

Both railroads are reputed to have corps of lobbyists at work in their respective interests, and one of the liveliest struggles of the session is looked for when the question comes up for settlement.

The New Military Code.

ALBANY, March 20.—The bill to amend the Military Code so as to further the plan for reorganizing the National Guard probably will pass both houses of the Legislature this week. The only criticism upon its provisions that has been made is that it would not permit the election of retired officers of the Guard or of the regular army to places as Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, or Majors. The bill expressly provides, however, that persons who have served for six years as commissioned officers, either in the National Guard or the United States Army, shall be eligible to election as Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, or Majors, while no previous service is required for positions below the rank of Major.

KANSAS BANK ROBBERY.

$5,000 Taken from an Institution in Nickerson—Safe Blown Open.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., March 20.—The Bank of Nickerson, at Nickerson, Kan., near here, was robbed last night. Five men required four or five hours to blow up the safe.

Citizens who were passing the building were halted and forced to go inside, where they were kept until the safe was blown open and the money secured.

About $5,000 was obtained. The robbers mounted horses and fled.

CONVICT BUILDS TWO ORGANS.

Howard, Who Is Serving a Long Term in Sing Sing, Now Hopes for Pardon.

SING SING, N. Y., March 20.—Convict Howard, who is serving a term of nine years in Sing Sing Prison for assault, hopes to secure his pardon, having saved the State several thousand dollars by building two church organs, one in the new Protestant chapel and the other in the new Catholic chapel of the prison. The organs, which he has just completed, after months of labor, are perfect in construction and tone, and Chaplain Weills and Warden Sage are much pleased with them. They will be played by convict musicians during the services.

By permission of Warden Sage, Howard has written letters to Bishop Potter of New York and Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, informing them of what he has done for the Church and the State in building the organs and asking their approval of a petition which he will send to Gov. Black requesting a pardon.

Dog Fight Raided at Ridgewood.

The Queens Borough police raided a dog fight in Ridgewood late on Saturday night and arrested eighteen men. Yesterday they were fined $10 each by Judge Connorton. In addition, James Simpson and George Elliott, alleged to have been the organizers of the affair, were held under $500 bonds each to appear for trial before the Court of Special Sessions on Thursday. It is alleged that Judge Connorton erred in fining the spectators, and in Queens it is claimed by some he should not have acted in the cases beyond holding all concerned for the Sessions Court.

Firemen Object to Beds Provided.

A number of firemen transferred yesterday from Brooklyn to Queens Borough to take charge of the apparatus in the Long Island City section, where the pieces were insufficiently manned, objected to their sleeping quarters and positively refused to sleep in the cots hitherto used. They were allowed to visit Brooklyn during the afternoon and borrow beds from their old stations. Some of them bought cots for temporary use.

His Stab Wounds May Be Fatal.

Terrance Cook was seriously and perhaps fatally stabbed last night by Mack Nios at Edgemere. The wounded man and his assailant were drinking in the afternoon and quarreled. Cook was stabbed six times in the left side and back. When Nios was arrested a sailor's claspknife covered with blood, was found upon him. He claims that he used it in self-defense.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Democratic and Republican Leaders in the State Preparing for the Fall Election.

CANDIDATES ARE EVERYWHERE

Many Officers to be Voted for Nov. 8—United States Senatorship at Stake—Rumor of a Hill-Murphy-Croker Deal.

Far off as is election day, in all sections of the State preparations are making for the contests that are to be decided in November. New combinations are being effected, old ones are being more closely cemented, and efforts are making to disarm private enmities in the interest of party harmony. Candidates are growing in every city, town, and village, and there are few places too small to put forward claims to recognition in the disposition of the State offices.

The contest will be for many reasons the most important State election ever held in this State. Under the new Constitution, which, aiming to separate State from local issues, provides that the Governorship contest shall be held in years different from the local elections, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor will for the first time be voted for at the same time as the other State officers. There will be voted for on Nov. 8 next, besides the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Controller, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Engineer and Surveyor, a complete Legislature of 50 Senators and 150 Assemblymen, as well as Congressmen in all the thirty-four districts. Additional importance attaches to the Senate and Assembly, because it will fall to them to elect a successor to United States Senator Murphy, whose term expires in March.

As a consequence the party leaders foresee a harder fight than has been fought in many years, and they are losing no time in preparing for it. The first movement in the State campaign occurred on March 16, when delegates to the Republican State Convention were elected in Washington County. There was the usual fight between the organization leader, ex-Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, and Henry G. Burleigh's antis, and a victory for the Platt forces. There is no likelihood of any further public movement in the Republican ranks until well on in the Summer.

All Depends on Gov. Black.

Regarding the Republican nomination for Governor there has been little discussion of candidates. It is pretty generally conceded that if Gov. Black desires a renomination he can get it. His semi-independent course on partisan legislation has made for him many friends among the independents of both parties and has not alienated from him the support of the organization. The position attributed to him on the Ellsworth press gag bill and the anti-rapid transit commission bill has gone far in the estimation of the independent element to offset his civil service law and his appointment of Louis F. Payn to be State Superintendent of Insurance.

If, as many suspect, the Governor has his eye on the United States Senate and declines a renomination, there will be no lack of applicants for an opportunity to run against the Democratic candidate for Governor. The stand Lieut. Gov. Woodruff took in the Worth-Willis fight in Brooklyn last Fall made him "solid" with the regular organization, and, with Gov. Black out of the way, he could probably distance all competition for the nomination. He has said that he would like the nomination if Gov. Black decides not to take it.

All of the other State officers have served two terms, and it is probable, if not certain, that new men will be chosen for all of the places. Every town and village of any pretension has a candidate for one or more of the places, but little serious consideration has been given as yet to any of the claims made for recognition. William J. Youngs, District Attorney of Queens County, has been prominently mentioned for Attorney General, and it is said that Senator Platt has promised to help push his claims. State Engineer Campbell W. Adams wants a renomination, but there is a general feeling that he should give way to some one who has not held public office. As far as Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Controller are concerned, it is likely to be an open fight up to the time of the convention.

Feel Sure of the Legislature.

The Republican managers believe there is no doubt of their ability to retain control of the Legislature, even if a Democratic Governor is elected. Many of the present legislators will be rewarded for their fidelity to the organization and obedience to orders with renominations, while a few will be disciplined. Le Grand C. Tibbitts of Troy, Pavey of New York, and Brush of Kings will not receive the support of the organization, and if elected again will be elected as independents. Senator Raines is tired of the Senate and wishes to return to Congress. He will get there if the "machine" can arrange it for him. Speaker O'Grady of the Assembly would like to represent the Rochester District in Congress and will have the organization support in his fight for the nomination.

With Gov. Black out of the race, the vacant seat in the United States Senate will attract many Republicans if the Legislature be Republican. A little boom has been started down Chautauqua way for Congressman Warren B. Hooker, and a more pretentious one about Utica for C. W. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee. Joseph H. Choate will probably be pushed forward by the anti-organization men and may, with the changes made possible by the new Primary bill soon to become law, develop unexpected strength.

With the Legislature Democratic, a possibility the Republicans will not admit, ex-Senator Hill will probably name the successor to Senator Murphy. If the deal now understood to be in contemplation be consummated he will be elected to the place. It is conceded even by the most ardent Croker men that Mr. Hill will probably control the State Convention, and that if the Hill-Murphy forces combine he will certainly do so. Mr. Croker, it is said, understands the situation perfectly and will not force a fight if he can help it. Mr. Hill and Senator Murphy have been friends politically and socially too long for Senator Murphy to come out openly against him and for Mr. Croker. Even if he did so there would be no certainty that the combination could control the convention. Hugh McLaughlin is not pleased with Mr. Croker, and Tammany has so far made slight progress in alienating the allegiance of the Brooklyn men from their old leader. Mr. McLaughlin is, as he has been for years, for Hill all the time, and a fight at the convention could not but be disastrous to Senator Murphy's future hopes.

Points of the Rumored Deal.

The deal referred to is that Senator Murphy shall run for Governor; that in exchange for Mr. Hill's influence Mr. Hill shall, if the Legislature be Democratic, go to the United States Senate, and that in any event no effort shall be spared to strengthen the Democratic forces so that Mr. Croker may be elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Platt in 1903.

Senator Murphy would have no difficulty, his friends say, in securing the nomination for Governor, but there are many of them who doubt his ability to carry the State even with the support of Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker and the regular Democratic organization. His attitude on the Teller resolution and the old Shea difficulty in Troy, they say, would render his election impossible. Senator Murphy and Mr. Hill were in New York last week, but both denied that they were here on any political errand. Senator Murphy saw Mr. Croker twice, and it was immediately after his second interview with the Tammany leader that the rumors of the deal referred to sprang into existence.

Neither Senator Murphy nor Mr. Croker would confirm the report, and well-informed Democrats laugh at the idea of any such deal. They deny that Senator Murphy is a candidate for the Governorship, or that he could secure the nomination if he wanted it. If that be so, then he is the logical candidate, with a Democratic Legislature, to succeed himself in the Senate, unless he retires voluntarily. His retirement would open fresh possibilities, and the State Convention may be the scene of a square fight between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill, although conservative Democrats who would deprecate anything like a factional contest on the eve of the State campaign will doubtless do their best to prevent any open hostilities.

If there should be such a struggle the nomination for Governor will settle in advance the question whether Mr. Hill can control the Legislature when it comes time to select a United States Senator.

Democratic Candidates in Plenty.

Leaving Senator Murphy on one side, there are plenty of Democrats who would accept the Governorship nomination. The list so far announced includes Elliot Danforth of the Democratic State Committee, John B. Stanchfield, David B. Hill's former law partner; Frank Campbell of Bath, Steuben County; Supreme Court Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo, and Perry Belmont. Mr. Belmont's friends decline to accept his statement that he is not a candidate, and declare that, in view of the decision of the Republicans to make the State fight on the same issues that prevailed in the last Presidential campaign, he is the strongest man who could be named.

The Republicans, it is said, will make the fight on gold versus silver, while the Democrats will try to confine it entirely to State and local issues, such as a liberal excise law, anti-trust legislation, cheaper gas and telephones, &c.

Ex-Senator Hill is reported to have said that it would be suicidal to nominate for Governor any man who stood openly against the National platform in 1896. With the exception of Mr. Belmont, who was avowedly for gold and presided at the big rally of gold men at the Madison Square meeting, where Bourke Cockran spoke for sound money, all the candidates so far announced were loyal to the party platform. Although they affect to despise the arguments of the Republican party leaders that the issue of 1896 is the issue of to-day, the Democratic "bosses" will try to secure the votes of all factions of the party by combining upon some candidate who, while loyal to the ticket of 1896, was not noisy in his loyalty. There is little doubt that they will be able to make such a choice. The list of candidates is already large, and before the date of the State Convention is reached it is expected to be long enough to yield a variety of men with a variety of opinions.

The Democratic managers profess themselves much encouraged at the result of the Spring elections for town officers and county Supervisors in the State. They claim that those elections invariably have foreshadowed the result in the Fall, and point to the gains made as grounds for their expectations to elect a Democratic Legislature. The Republicans, on the other hand, say that the Spring elections indicate little, because the questions thereby decided are entirely local and do not develop the strength brought out by the larger issues at stake in the State campaign.

THE A. G. ROPES'S TRIP.

Rigged for Winter Weather, the Vessel Meets Only Balmy Seas.

The American ship A. G. Ropes, for which a Pacific Coast charter waited, arrived here yesterday after the unusually good run of nineteen days from Liverpool.

Rigged for a Winter passage on the North Atlantic, she curiously enough encountered Summer weather all the way across. Sailing from Liverpool on March 1, during a strong westerly gale which prevailed in St. George's Channel, she passed Cape Clear two days later. From that point to Nantucket she had moderate to strong winds, varying from north to south, passing through the east. The ship had Nantucket abeam on March 16, and thence she had variable winds and fog to the Sandy Hook Lightship, where she anchored at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

The A. G. Ropes brought about 1,200 tons of salt as ballast, and was very light for a North Atlantic passage at this season, but Capt. Rivera said it was the most remarkable Winter passage he had seen on the Atlantic. The ship is consigned to I. F. Chapman.

A New Haven Murder.

NEW HAVEN, March 20.—Frank Enquist of East Haven, who was shot by his brother-in-law, John Erickson, March 8, died this evening. Erickson has thus far escaped arrest.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:02	Sun sets	6:13	Moon rises	5:22

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:47	Gov. Isl'd	7:15	H. Gate	9:04
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:09	Gov. Isl'd	7:41	H. Gate	9:30

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 21.		
Aller, Demerara	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Trinidad, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MARCH 22.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Schleswig, St. Marc, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores		
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.		
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 24.		
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow		
Normannia, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville		
FRIDAY, MARCH 25.		
Benedict, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March †21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March †27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 21.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 10.
Benedict, Para, March 4.
Concho, Havana, March 17.
Edam, Amsterdam, March 10.
El Sud, New Orleans, March 15.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Helios, Hamburg, March 6.
La Navarre, Havre, March 12.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 15.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, March 15.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 3.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

Alene, Port Limon, March 15.
Bovic, Liverpool March 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, March 17.
Hudson, New Orleans, March 16.
Mobile, London, March 16.
Southery, Hamburg March 5.
Tallahassee, Savannah, March 19.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Alps, Jamaica, March 17.
British Queen, Antwerp, March 9.
Fulda, Gibraltar, March 14.
Nueces, Galveston, March 16.
Pisa, Hamburg, March 9.
Santiago, Nassau, March 19.

CARPET CLEANSING.
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1,554 B'WAY, N. Y. 1,238 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
ERIE AND 5TH STS., JERSEY CITY. TELEPHONE.
Storage Warehouses and Moving Vans.

Seguranca, Havana, March 19.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 13.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Bremen, Bremen, March 12.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 16.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 21.
Miami, Galveston, March 19.
Trave, Bremen, March 15.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Alliança, Colon, March 18.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 11.
Kansas City, Swansea, March 11.
Remus, London, March 11.

Arrived—Sunday, March 20.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reimers, Rotterdam March 6, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Manhanset, Walker, Leith March 2 and Dundee 5th, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young—vessel to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the at 6 P. M.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New Orleans March 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville March 17 and Charleston 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Beer, Hamburg March 2 and Shields 4th, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 19th.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, Hull March 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Hercynia, (Ger.,) Leuenfels, Hamburg March 3 and Havre 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Jardine, Rio Janeiro Feb 22 and St. Lucia March 11, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Gate City, Googins, Savannah March 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

Ship A. G. Ropes, Rivers, Liverpool 19 ds., with salt to order—vessel to I. F. Chapman & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 20, 9:30 P. M., gentle breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Santo Domingo, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Sirius, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

KENNEBEC RIVER—MAINE.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about March 30, 1898, the following-described aids to navigation will be established in the Kennebec River:

Perkins Island Light Station.—A lens-lantern light, in the white, octagonal, pyramidal, shingled tower, with black lantern, recently erected on the westerly side of Perkins Island. The light will show fixed red from all points excepting from the northward, in the narrow sector between S. ½ W. and S. by W. ¼ W. (bearings from a vessel) in which it will show fixed white. The focal plane of the light will be 41 feet above the water and 17 feet above the base of the tower. A white dwelling stands 44 feet S. by E. ½ E., and a white barn 112 feet SE. by E. ⅝ E., from the tower. The approximate geographical position of the tower, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 43° 47' (13"); longitude, West, 69° 47' (09"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the tower, as taken from the same chart, are: Tangent to Cox Head, S. by W. ½ W., 1 3-16 miles; tool house on middle of dam, Parkers Head Village, W. 13-16 N., ¾ mile; Squirrel Point Lighthouse, N. ¾ W., 1 15-16 miles.

Squirrel Point Light Station.—A lens-lantern light, in the white, octagonal, pyramidal, shingled tower, with black lantern, recently erected on the westerly side of Squirrel Point, the southwesterly point of Arrowsic Island. The light will show fixed red from all points excepting from the southeastward, in the narrow sector between NNW. and N. by W. ½ W. (bearings from a vessel) in which it will show fixed white. The focal plane of the light will be 25 feet above the water and 17 feet above the base of the tower. A white dwelling stands 114 feet NE. ½ E., and a white barn 164 feet E. by N., from the tower. The approximate geographical position of the tower, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is: Latitude, North, 43° 49' (00"); Longitude, West, 69° 48' (11"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the tower, as taken from the same chart are: Tangent to Bald Head, SE. ⅞ S., 13-16 mile; Perkins Island Lighthouse, S. ¾ E., 1 15-16 miles; church, Phippsburg Centre, NW. ¼ W., ⅝ mile.

Ram Island Day Beacon.—A black tripod, 60 feet high, on the northerly end of Ram Island. The upper half of the tripod is covered with horizontal slats. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the beacon, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Left tangent to Bluff Head, N. by E. ⅞ E., 1⅛ miles; church, Phippsburg Centre, SW. ⅜ S., 1 3-16 miles; right tangent to Lees Island, NW. ¾ W., 3-16 mile.

Doubling Point Range Light Station—Front Light.—A fixed white reflector light, in the white, octagonal, pyramidal, shingled tower, recently erected in the bight to the eastward of Doubling Point, and on the northerly bank of the river at the lower end of Fiddlers Reach. The focal plane of the light will be 18 feet above the water and 17 feet above the base of the tower. A white dwelling stands 175 feet NW. ¼ N., and a white barn 250 feet NW. ½ W., from the tower. The approximate geographical position of the tower, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 43° 52' (58"); Longitude, West 69° 47' (47"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the tower, as taken from the same chart, are: Sawmill on easterly bank of river, opposite Fiddler Ledge Buoy, No. 7, S. 15-16 E., 7-16 mile; tangent to Bluff Head, S. by W. ½ W.; tangent to river bank above Morse Cove, SSW. 3-16 W.

Rear Light.—A fixed white reflector light, in the white, octagonal, pyramidal, shingled tower, recently erected 710 feet N. by E. 3-16 E. in rear of the front tower. The focal plane of the light will be 33 feet above the water and 13 feet above the base of the tower. The approximate geographical position of the tower, as taken from the above-named chart, is: Latitude, North, 43° 53' (05"); Longitude, West, 69° 47' (47"). The lights will mark a range line clearing Bluff Head and the high bank about ⅝ mile below Morse Cove by about 75 feet, and passing clear to the eastward of Lithgow Rock and Fiddler Ledge, each marked by a black spar buoy.

Doubling Point Light Station.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, in the white, octagonal, pyramidal, shingled tower, with black lantern, recently erected on Doubling Point, Arrowsic Island, northerly bank of the river, and near the upper end of Fiddlers Reach. The focal plane of the light will be 33 feet above the water and 17 feet above the base of the tower. Th light will be visible from all points of approach. A white dwelling stands 250 feet N. by W., a white barn 388 feet N. ¾ W., and a square, white, pyramidal, shingled, fog-bell tower 44 feet NNW., from the light tower. The approximate geographical position of the tower, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Latitude, North, 43° 52' (55"); Longitude, West, 69° 48' (20"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the light tower, as taken from the same chart, are: Sawmill on easterly bank of river, opposite Fiddler Ledge Buoy, No. 7, SE., ⅛ mile; middle mill on dam at Winnegance, W. ⅝ S., 13-16 mile. During thick or foggy weather a bell will be struck by machinery a single blow every 15 seconds.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water.

This Notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 24, Nos. 53 to 57, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 89 and 90.

Miscellaneous.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank,) for Rotterdam.

Ship A. G. Ropes, which arrived here to-day, reports: March 18, in lat. 19.55, lon. 70.45, passed a vessel floating bottom up and nearly level with the water; appeared to be of 300 tons; bottom painted; very dangerous to navigation.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 20.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York, &c., on a cruise, passed Dardanelles to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Virginian, (Br.,) Capt. Prentice, sld. from London for New York to-day.

Relief at Last. With the great number of vessels crossing the ocean it seems as if no one could be lost. Yet scores of ships sink every year. There are remedies enough on the market, yet thousands suffer because they do not use the right one.

Allcock's Porous Plaster is the right remedy for all sorts of pains in the back, limbs, chest or side, resulting from taking cold, over exertion, or strain. Old and young, strong and delicate, rich and poor, find it invaluable.

Insist on having the genuine Allcock's. No other plaster is nearly so good.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

He is a Public Benefactor Who provides the people with a pure stimulant
OLD DEARBORN RYE
Bottled in bond, supplies this long-felt want. Sold by all leading dealers. Prescribed by all leading physicians. Write for circulars and prices.
W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., **Distillers**

The Wanamaker Store

A New Foulard Printing

TRY the textile printers the world over,—there's none to equal those of Alsace. The fame of the products of that district rises superior to even the teachings of history. Alsace is now German soil, but Alsace prints are still called French. A world-wide mercantile superiority is a power unaffected by mere territorial conquest.

Alsace has sent us some new Foulards, in a wholly new kind of printing. It appears that even Alsace has not reached the limit of improvement in her own specialty, for these are distinctly an advance over anything which has ever reached us from the mills of that district before. It is not a radical change from the French Foulards you have known for years. The colors, to an expert eye, are somewhat fresher and brighter, the detail of the elaborate patterns is something sharper;—that's about all.

We have a line of these pretty silks which is worth looking at, if you have time to do it justice. The variety is too big to talk about, because it's too big to fully investigate. You'll find it large enough,—that's all that's necessary for individual satisfaction.

A splendid collection as regards designs and shades, and very good silks indeed, for a very low price,—lower than this quality generally demands.

Eighty-five Cents a Yard.

Made-to-Order Shirt Waists

WE have to-day prepared a special exhibit, showing something of the possibilities afforded by our made-to-measure Shirt Waist staff and equipment.

Satisfaction in this particular line of work depends on two things:—first, the power of giving the customer such range of choice in material as ensures her finding what she wishes; second, in having the detail and workmanship such as cannot be criticised. Both these features we present to you.

We have a collection of shirt waist stuffs,—fancy silks, percales, madrases, cheviots and such,—which we do not think admits of successful rivalry in either extent or choiceness of pattern. All are imported goods. The make-up is entrusted to the most expert cutter procurable, and the working-force is very far above the merely good.

Lastly, the prices are fair. You'll call them low. Come in and see the showing of to-day.

Ripples From a Rising Flood

The First of the Imported Wraps

THINK of every parallel you can, to illustrate the very beginning of a prodigious event, and then apply the best one to these first Paris and Berlin Capes and Jackets. It isn't a formal showing, as yet—that will come later. These are only the ones and twos and threes of a coming army. You may pick them singly now, as you might pick the first flowers of Spring, before the advancing season makes a burst of blossoms everywhere.

You'll get no finer specimens than these, no matter how long you wait. There will be *more*, but none more beautiful.

In this lot are a number of very novel and wholly exclusive models in Golf Capes. They are made expressly for our chief from the rich plaids so suitable and necessary for mountain and seaside wear. The goods were found in Scotland, the capes made up in Paris; not too many of a kind, but something of a showing.

Here is a partial list of the styles and prices:

Bournemouth, $18
Territet, $22
Cowes, $28
Villefranche, $18
San Remo, $24
La Dique, $28

Banquet Lamps at Half Prices

THERE are 225 of the finest kind of Banquet Lamps made in this country here this morning, which we can sell at half what you'd ordinarily have to pay for them. They all have center-draft burners, and nearly all have globes. Those without globes have ten-inch shades.

It's a handsome lot. No two are alike, and the 225 will not last more than through the day, because it's a picked lot,—made up of those you'd select at sight if you wanted a lamp, and pay twice our price. At half price they'll be taken whether there's really a need for them or not.

Prices run from 75c. to $30. Most of them are priced somewhere between $5 and $17,—formerly twice these figures.

We've given them the main aisle this morning.

Glassware at Half Prices and Less. THE limitations of space result sometimes in merchandise movements seemingly inconsistent with mercantile logic. Here's an example.

There's a pattern in good American pressed Glassware, which has been popular for a long time, and is still as popular as ever. We are going to close out that pattern, and have marked the goods at Half Prices to do it. Why? Just because there are some new patterns coming in, and there isn't room for all. No fault of the goods or the way they're selling.

Oval Dishes, 7 inch, were 15c., now 5c.
Oval Dishes, 8 inch, were 18c., now 8c.
Oval Dishes, 9 inch, were 20c., now 10c.
Celery Dishes, were 25c., now 10c.
Water Bottles, were 60c., now 30c.
Covered Butter Dishes, were 25c., now 12c.
Cream Jugs, were 15c., now 5c.
Goblets, were $1 a doz., now 50c.
Orange Nappies, were 20c., 25c., and 30c., now 10c., 12c., and 15c.

Crystal Flower Vases. THIS is a hint for Easter. A large shipment of Crystal Vases, of many shapes and sizes, has just reached us and they go on sale to-day at about two-thirds what they might fairly be priced.

6-inch for 8c.; 8-inch for 12c.; 10-inch for 25c.; 13-inch for 50c.; 15-inch for 75c.

Vases and other pieces in Copenhagen and Printemps wares at half prices and less. Sixty-cent ones are 25c., 80c. ones are 35c., dollar-and-a-half ones at 60c.

Basement.

Old Furniture Made New. SEND us a postal card and we'll be pleased to call on you with samples of the handsome new furniture coverings, and make estimates on the re-upholstering of your old chairs and sofas.

Third floor

Perfection in Silk Waists. A SMALL advance guard has arrived. Many will soon follow from their noted Parisian makers. This collection is like a garden of very pretty flowers. You'll admire them all, and a choice of any one will mean perfect satisfaction. Many of these are in styles you will see nowhere else. Rich taffeta silks, in light and dark effects; some very handsome bright plaids.

A special lot—only a small number—go on sale this morning, that should soon be in other possession. These of the finest taffetas, in rich new shades; box-plaited front and back, from neck to waist; embroidered in silk forget-me-nots with rows of fancy stitching between. Their exact counterparts can be found nowhere outside this store. Some similar garments embroidered in cotton are offered at more than we ask for these silk embroidered ones, which are good value at $25. We say $16.50 each on this small lot. Be prompt.

Second floor.

Hair Mattresses. WE buy the materials and *make* the mattresses. We *know* their high standard, and many recent patrons now endorse our very strong claims for them. In making

them ourselves we give you a substantial saving. For instance, here's a very good one, weight 40 lbs., at $7.50. We also make them of the choicest hair for $46.75.

We recently made a fortunate purchase of an immense quantity of good clean hair, which we are making into 40-pound mattresses, in one or two parts as desired; excellent quality tickings. So advantageously did we buy that we intend to sell these regular $16 mattresses AT $10 EACH. Depend upon it, they'll go quickly at this price.

Fourth floor.

Offerings in the Upholstery Store. THEY furnish good reasons for an immediate visit to this attractive corner. One saving chance is offered in two lots of beautiful down pillows that are to go at $2 and $3 each. They have been selling at much higher prices. Look them over, in the Oriental Room.

Elegant Irish Point Lace Curtains are also greatly reduced in price. Thus: $5.25 kind, for $3.90; $5.50 kind, now $4.25, and those that were $8.50 are now $6.75. Sash Curtains of Irish Point Lace, many desirable patterns, have their prices clipped in this fashion:

$2, now $1.45 — $4.50, now $3.25
$3, now $2.15 — $5.25, now $3.80
$4.25, now $3 — $5.75, now $4.25

Third floor.

Embroidered Skirts. ABOUT forty gored skirts, handsomely embroidered in new styles, for women and girls. Prices are $5 to $17.50.

At $10, we are showing a special lot of beautiful pique gored skirts, joined with very pretty insertion. You'll surely be pleased with these.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GROWTH OF COLLEGE GOLF

More Interest Taken This Year in the Coming Intercollegiate Tournament.

YALE HAS A CHAMPION TEAM

Harvard and Princeton Also Have Several Able Players—A Possible Winner from Philadelphia—The Team Matches for April.

College golf is going to attract far more attention this year than was the case last season. The coming intercollegiate championship tournament has already been arranged for May 4, 5, 6, and possibly the 7th, too, on the links of the Ardsley Golf Club. This will be the second contest of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, and lovers of golf will see some pretty and exciting contests, for among the players will be some of the best in our country.

Last year Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton were the competitors. This season, besides these four, the University of Pennsylvania is practically certain to be represented, and possibly Cornell, and one or two other colleges will send their best golfers. Two championships are played for—the individual, now held by Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, and the team championship, held by Yale. In this latter event the teams consist of six men.

With little over a month to prepare for the big tournament, the collegians are naturally getting ready for the contest with considerable activity. Most of the good golfers have already got out on the links, and are doing as good training there as the usual athletic teams do in their particular lines. Louis P. Bayard, Jr., was in this city last week, and he stated that the Princeton links were being put in good shape for playing and will be ready for golf this week. They have been used more or less during the Winter, but the regular greens have been covered.

Princeton's Good Golfers.

Of the six golfers who played on the Princeton team last year only three are now in college—Bayard, W. D. Vanderpool, Jr., and J. Stuart. These will all play again, and the other three men may be J. I. Blair, Jr., C. H. Murphy, and W. Childs. Vanderpool is Captain of the team, and holds the Princeton championship. He is one of the leading golfers in the Morris County Golf Club, and was its champion during the first six months last year. Bayard does a good deal of his playing at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., when he is not at Princeton. He has won several prizes there, one of his best being the Governors' Cup in the open tournament last May, when he beat S. D. Bowers. Murphy is a member of the Norwood Field Club, and plays considerably there during the Summer.

Princeton will have a strong team—there is no doubt of that—but it is a question whether it can equal the strength that Harvard and Yale can show. It looks now as though the struggle for the team championship would be between these two. The victorious Yale team last year consisted of Roderick Terry, Jr., W. Rossiter Betts, W. B. Smith, John Reid, Jr., Craig Colgate, and S. A. Smith. With the exception of Craig Colgate, all may be on the team this year. Roderick Terry, Jr., is the son of the Rev. Dr. Terry of this city. He is President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, and was beaten by Bayard by only one stroke for the individual college championship. John Reid, Jr., is the son of the well-known St. Andrew's John Reid and its President for ten years. He did some brilliant playing last year, but, like all beginners, was erratic. Practice, however, may give him a steadier game this season, and he now holds the golf championship of Yale.

Crack Players at Yale.

W. R. Betts covered himself with glory in Chicago during the amateur championship, when he defeated Charles B. Macdonald in the semi-final round and met Whigham in the finals. So Betts now holds second championship honors of the United States. He is a member of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and plays there during the Summer. The Smith brothers come from Chicago, and W. B. Smith won the consolation cup in the championship tournament at the Chicago Golf Club. The Yale golfers believe that one of the best ways to get in good golfing trim is by competitive matches, and six team matches have been arranged for April. They are: April 2, Oxford Golf Club, at South Manchester, Conn.; April 16, Staten Island Cricket Club, at Staten Island; April 20, Brooklawn Golf Club, at Bridgeport, Conn.; April 23, Ardsley Club, at Ardsley; April 27, Agawan Hunt Club, at Providence; April 30, St. Andrew's Golf Club, at Mount Hope, Westchester County.

The Harvard team last year was made up of T. B. Gannett, Jr., W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., J. F. Curtis, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and R. B. Stone. With the exception of Gannett, all of these men are still in Harvard and are candidates for the team. The new golf champion of the university is George C. Clark, Jr., a freshman and a player of excellence and skill. He, Cutting, and Curtis are practically sure to be chosen this season, but, as over twenty-five students are trying for the golf team, it means that the fortunate ones must play very fine golf, indeed. The students have been playing on the Cambridge links for several days, and are arranging matches with the various Boston clubs.

Unfortunately for our city, Columbia is not likely to make a very brilliant showing in the intercollegiate tournament. The game has not yet acquired an enthusiastic foothold in the university on Morningside Heights, and about the best that can be said is that there will be enough ordinary players to make a fairly respectable team.

Philadelphia's Possible Champion.

The University of Pennsylvania may send a complete team, but at any rate it will have one able golfer who is determined to make a hard fight for the individual championship himself. This is J. D. Winsor, Jr., whose high jump of 6 feet 3¼ inches gave him the intercollegiate championship last year. It was practically Winsor's first season at golf last year, but his game improved so rapidly that he became a most dangerous competitor in the Fall. In the contest for the golf championship of Philadelphia Winsor beat a lot of good men, and only lost the highest prize by the narrow margin of one hole. A. H. Smith was the victor. Winsor is a member of the Philadelphia Cricket Club and does most of his playing on the links there.

The Princeton golfers, it should be mentioned, are arranging a team match with Baltusrol early in April, and later in the month a match may be played with the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr says that the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will be held within two weeks. This will be an interesting and important meeting. The club and also the month for the open championship are to be selected, and it is also likely that some system will be adopted whereby the competition in the amateur championship tournament will be limited. Some system on a handicap basis will probably be arranged. It is a difficult matter to regulate, and the committee has no easy task to fix a just limit. Several new clubs will be elected to membership and some definite action taken regarding the nature of our coming golf contest with Canada.

The Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island will not have its new nine holes ready for use before the end of May. Meanwhile the present nine-hole course, which is an excellent one, will be used. The club has applied to the Metropolitan Golf Association for dates toward the end of October for its first open tournament.

The first club competition on the St. Andrew's links will probably come about the middle of April. A schedule of events for the year has practically been completed, but will not be announced for several days yet, pending possible revisions by the Golf Committee.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Spring Outdoor Season in Full Swing, and Central Park Bridle Paths Filled.

THE BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW

Coach Good Times to Start Running in April—Coaching Club Parade—Trotting Events—Echoes from the Stud Farms.

The prize list for the sixth annual horse show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, which has just been issued, is attractive enough to draw a large number of entries. The show will be held at the clubhouse, on the Prospect Park Plaza, on April 28, 29, and 30. In all there are thirty-four classes, of which those open to all competitors are two for roadsters, two for harness horses, one each for tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, and high school; three for jumpers, one for polo ponies, and one for sporting tandems. The other classes, except one for a driving competition by the light battery of the Fifth United States Artillery, are well divided into events for the members of the club only.

First premiums of $50 and $100 are offered in the open competitions, with $25 and $50 for second money, and in some classes third money is offered. In the members' class, the first prizes are $25. The total amount offered in cash prizes is about $1,600.

⁂

The mild Spring weather of last week was welcomed by the equestrians, and rarely a day passed that the bridle paths were not well filled. Most of the equestrian organizations have given up their indoor exercises, and the Spring outdoor season is now in full swing. Last week the members of the Park Riding Club took their first long ride of the season. The cavalcade of twenty left the Central Park Riding Academy, and, after an exciting dash along the bridle path to the east of the reservoir, took to the road above the Park, up Seventh Avenue, and across the viaduct. The route took them past the pretty clubhouse of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, over a road overlooking the Hudson River. A large number of new riders have been booked for the season at the Central Park Riding Academy.

⁂

Aurel Batonyi has made arrangements to run the coach Good Times as a public coach during the coming season. The season for the Good Times will open Saturday, April 2, and continue daily, except Sunday, for twelve weeks. The start will be made from the Waldorf-Astoria, and the destination will be Woodmansten Inn, near Morris Park racecourse, Westchester.

The coach will leave from entrance No. 2 of the Waldorf-Astoria, on Thirty-fourth Street, at 11 A. M., and the route will be as follows: Fifth Avenue to Central Park, through the Mall to Seventy-second Street, to Riverside Drive, past Grant's Tomb, through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue and King's Bridge Road, over Washington Bridge, and thence on to Woodmansten Inn. The distance is about seventeen miles. A feature of the trip will be the use of a cock horse on the up grades through Riverside Drive.

The return route will be via Jerome Avenue, Macomb's Dam Bridge, Seventh Avenue, the East Drive, and Fifth Avenue, about fourteen miles.

⁂

Ravenswood Farm, which is situated in sight of the Exposition Grounds, near Richmond, Va., was recently leased for a term of years by Algernon and Edward S. Craven, who are well-known gentlemen jockeys and cross-country riders. Both are members of the Deep Run Hunt Club. They are building new barns, an exercising track, and a steeplechase course. Imp. Grandmaster and the brood mares owned by the Messrs. Craven will be kept, as formerly, at Greenwood Farm, in Albemarle County, but the stable of hunters and runners has been brought to Ravenswood. Edward Craven will ride for the stable, and entries have been made for the Spring meetings at Washington, Deep Run Hunt Club, Richmond; the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., and Morris Park.

Among the horses in training at Ravenswood are Jack Pot, gr. g., aged, by imp. The Jacobite-Dew Drop; King Olaf, b. g., 3 years, by imp. The Sailor Prince-Trecklyn; Philoe, br. f., 3, by Emperor-Philippa; Phillidor, b. g., 2, by imp. Grandmaster-Philippa; Buck Eye, br. g., 6, by Sensation-Memento; Modena, ch. m., 5, by imp. Sir Modred-Fidelity; Lady Lillian, ch. m., 7, by Willful; The Duchess, ch. m., 5, by Brennan; Dahlia, br. f., 4, by imp. Grandmaster-Daisy Chain.

⁂

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Association the vacancies in the board caused by the resignation of G. M. and H. L. Asher were filled by the election of Major Foxhall Daingerfield and L. V. Harkness. The newly elected Directors are prominent in the breeding world. Major Daingerfield is now manager of the Castleton Stud, and formerly owned the famous Sam Purdy, and Mr. Harkness is owner of the Walnut Hill Stock Farm and a hundred head of trotting stock, including Allie Wilkes, 2:15.

The board is now a strong one, consisting of the following men of wide experience in the breeding and racing of trotters: Major P. F. Johnson, Major H. C. McDowell, Major F. A. Daingerfield, R. P. Stoll, S. T. Harbison, Mike Bowerman, Lucas Broadhead, and L. V. Harkness.

⁂

Assistant Secretary Hanlon of The Jockey Club says that he believes that the new issue of The Stud Book, the first to be issued since the copyright was purchased from S. D. Bruce, will be ready in June. Racing men and breeders are anxiously awaiting it, for it is some years since the last volume was issued, and with the multiplicity of stallions now in service, it is difficult indeed to keep track of blood lines.

T. B. Sidebotham of Brooklyn has promised to furnish proof sheets early in May, and then Registrar James E. Wheeler will put on a special staff of readers to revise them. The work is exceptionally difficult this year, and the volume is very large. It will comprise more than 1,500 pages.

⁂

One of the recent additions to the speedy string of trotters now being handled by Max F. Greenbaum is a bay mare that is credited with a mark of 2:12. When the sale business grows dull in the Summer Mr. Greenbaum, who is one of the younger members of the road brigade, will do some campaigning with the fast ones he is now getting into shape.

⁂

Byron McClelland was not purchased for Marcus Daly, but for a wealthy resident of Montana whose name is not divulged for the present. Byron McClelland, Serrano, and John Havlin passed through Chicago yesterday in charge of Trainer J. K. Redmon en route for Montana, where they will be raced next Summer. Redmon will handle them and will also open a public training stable. Byron McClelland has been declared out of the Suburban and the June Handicaps of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

⁂

The prize list of the Washington Horse Show, May 4 to 7, has been issued. One of the classes is for horse and best appointed road rig, conformation, action, and gait to count 60 per cent.; wagon, 16 per cent.; harness, 7 per cent.; robes, blankets, and whip, 5 per cent., and general appointments, 12 per cent. The hackney classes are liberal, and classes for horses in harness and under saddle are numerous. Entries will close on Saturday, April 23.

⁂

The challenge of James A. Murphy, owner of Emily, 2:11, to match her for $5,000 against any trotter eligible to the 2:11 class, seems likely to result in a race. George Ketchum, the owner of Cresceus, 2:11¼, is reported to have accepted the offer, with the condition that he be allowed to name the day and the track, and Mr. Hubinger of New Haven is also likely to accept the challenge.

⁂

The horses of Bromley & Co. are, in charge of Julius Bauer, and they have wintered on the farm of J. W. Sayre, near Lexington, Ky. They are said to be in excellent condition, and while they have not yet been asked to make any fast moves, they have been kept at work during the past few weeks of good weather. The Bromley horses made a good showing on the metropolitan circuit last year.

⁂

The Rockaway Hunt Club held its annual meeting at the clubhouse, Cedarhurst, last week, and elected the following Governors: A. Clifford Tower, John C. Kilbreth, Talbot J. Taylor, and Rene La Montagne. The club's Board of Governors is divided into three classes of four each. Every year four Governors are elected to serve three years. They elect the club officers from their own number.

⁂

Geraldine, A. B. Spreckels's famous mare, that has won upward of sixty races, is at Menlo Stock Farm and has foaled a colt by Ravelston, son of Flambeau and Shannon Rose. Ravelston was one of the most promising colts in California, but went wrong. Geraldine will be bred to St. Carlo, as will also fifteen other choice mares from Mr. Spreckels's Napa farm.

⁂

Emeline Chimes, by Chimes-Emily, 2:11, by Prince Regent, is the Hamlin entry in the 2:30 trot programmed for the July meet at Hartford. This mare is reported very fast, and it would not be strange if she should be called on to race against her dam before the season is over.

⁂

Probably the first animal foaled combining the blood of two stallions with trotting records below 2:10 is the two-year-old filly Dawn of Day, by Stamboul, 2:07½, dam Jessica McCurdy, by Palo Alto, 2:08¾, bred and owned by R. H. McCurdy of Morristown, N. J.

⁂

William Simpson has added Keepsake, by Pancoast, the dam of Tommy Britton, 2:11¼, to the Empire City Stud, having bought her of "Uncle Tommy" Britton of Lexington, Ky. She will be bred to Hummer.

⁂

The annual parade of the Coaching Club will be held this year on Saturday, May 7. The start will be from the Holland House, and the route up Fifth Avenue, to and around Central Park.

McGibbon & Co.

Have opened for sale this week a shipment by the delayed "La Champagne," and it includes seven choice original studies in Damask Weavings,—two sizes in Napkins and four sizes Table Cloths. This is the first time they have been shown, and are intended for our Easter Display of New Goods. We add to this attraction some Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, also in Port during the past week—pretty and cheap.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

HARLEM YACHT CLUB.

Preparations for the Coming Season—Plans for New Clubhouse—Proposed New Course.

Great preparations are being made by the members of the Harlem Yacht Club for the coming season, which promises to be the most eventful in the history of the club. The membership of the club has been increasing rapidly of late, and is now close to 250. Last year the club station at City Island was found too small to accommodate the members, and additional property was purchased with a view to building a larger house. The club now owns a plot of ground 150 by 200 fronting on Pelham Bay. Upon this it proposes to erect a modern clubhouse.

Plans prepared by W. G. Massarene & Co. call for a three-story frame structure very similar in style to the house of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. It is expected that the plans will be adopted at the April meeting of the club, and in this event work will begin on the new house at once. The house that now stands on the ground will be moved, so it will stand behind the new structure, and will be turned into a bicycle house for the use of the members, as there are over 100 wheelmen in the club.

At a recent meeting it was decided to lay out a new club course, and yesterday the Regatta Committee, composed of William J. Toumey, A. G. Weigand, William Towner, D. Ryan, and J. A. Kipp, went over the proposed course in a naphtha launch. It is triangular, and starts from Old Tom Buoy, off Belden's Point, on Long Island Sound, to and around Matinicock Light, then to a buoy anchored off Parsonage Point, and back to Old Tom Buoy. This course will undoubtedly be adopted, and will be sailed over for the first time on Decoration Day, when the club will hold its annual Spring regatta, for which the steamer Glen has been chartered to follow the boats.

The grounds surrounding the club's town house, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, where about forty boats have been hauled out for the Winter, presented a lively scene yesterday. The amateur tars were out in full force, attired in overalls and blue shirts, and armed with scrapers, sandpaper, and paint brushes with which to brighten up their craft previous to launching.

Commodore Getty's big sloop, the Mary B., is in the hands of a competent crew, who are giving her a thorough overhauling in order that she may be in first-class trim for the Decoration Day regatta. Commodore Getty will make every effort to win the D. M. Williams Cup in the 43-foot cabin sloop class.

Alfred Johnson, a well-known member of the club, on Saturday laid the keel of a 28-foot sloop, which, when completed, will be entered in a special class for knockabouts which the Regatta Committee has decided to establish this year. Several other members of the club expect to enter boats in this class.

HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

The Wind Kept Most of Them Indoors Yesterday—A Gig Upset.

Harlem River oarsmen were not active yesterday, the threatening weather and strong wind keeping most of them indoors. About the most important and exciting event was the capsizing of a Nassau Boat Club double gig rowed by G. H. Pye and C. M. De La Vergne.

They were returning from a three-mile spin, when De La Vergne "caught a crab" near the New York Central Railroad bridge and in an instant both men were floundering in the water. The Lone Star Boat Club's four-oared gig, which was also coming down the river, picked up De La Vergne, while a Whitehall boat picked up Pye and towed the boat to the house. The men were none the worse for their cold bath.

Capt. Vought of the Atalantas was out during the day, as was Capt. Binzan of the Metropolitans. The First Bohemian Boat Club had their eight-oared crew, which is training for the Harlem Regatta, in the water both morning and afternoon.

The members of the Harlem Rowing Club will hold an entertainment and reception at the Lenox Lyceum on April 12, the proceeds of which will be used to build the new clubhouse.

West Point Athletes Compete.

WEST POINT, March 20.—The fourth indoor competition of the cadets of the United States Military Academy took place last night under the auspices of the Officers' Athletic Association. The class of '99 won the most points, with 1900 a close second. Prof. Dwight L. Edgerton, President of the association, distributed handsome prizes to the winners of the events. Prizes were awarded also to the distinguished members of last season's football team.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

By an Error

in our advertisement of Sunday the prices of the Spalding Juvenile line of bicycles were quoted at less than we can possibly sell such a high-grade line. The prices are and will be for the entire season as follows:

1898 Spalding Juvenile, 26-inch, - - $35.00
1898 Spalding Juvenile, 24-inch, - - 30.00
1898 Spalding Juvenile, 22-inch, - - 25.00

We are offering the Nyack Juvenile wheels, which are equal to any juvenile line made, except the Spalding, at

$25.00 for Nyack Juvenile 26-inch.
22.50 for Nyack Juvenile 24-inch.
20.00 for Nyack Juvenile 20-inch.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau St. 29-31-33 West 42d St.

Have you seen the new ...'98 Model...

REMINGTON
BICYCLE IT'S WORTH LOOKING AT
$75—$50.
Call at REMINGTON ARMS CO.
Retail Branches
313 BROADWAY, 59TH STREET AND GRAND CIRCLE
NEW YORK
533 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

1898 RAMBLERS
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,
—26 Vesey St.—

Lyndhurst
TRIPLE FRONT FORK
INCREASED STRENGTH,
INCREASES POWER.
McKEE & HARRINGTON
173 and 175 Grand St., near Centre St., N. Y.

ROBBED THREE OFFICES.

In One Young Johnson Stopped to Write a Letter to His Sweetheart.

Jacob Johnson, an eighteen-year-old lad living at 256 West Houston Street, was charged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday with having committed burglary in the offices of three firms on the previous day. He admitted his guilt, and was held for trial.

Early Saturday morning Johnson, who says he was accompanied by a companion named Short, broke into the offices of William B. Steiner, a stationer, at 167 Wooster Street, by whom he was formerly employed, and after ransacking the premises visited the offices of Charles Schlakenstein, in the same building, and those of Meyer & Rosenfeld, two doors away. He stopped long enough in Mr. Steiner's office to write a letter to his sweetheart, a Miss Trainor, in which he said he had written some new songs for her, one of them being about the heroes of the Maine.

He was found by detectives Saturday night asleep on a truck in West Houston Street.

TANDEM RIDERS TAKE A DIVE.

They Are Hurled by Their Machine into Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Francis Kelleher of 247 Spring Street and William T. Kennedy of 150 Grand Street hired a tandem yesterday to take a ride through the upper part of the city. Late in the afternoon they were on their way home when in going down a steep hill in Riverside Avenue, near King's Bridge, the tandem got beyond their control, crashed through a fence, and riders and wheel tumbled down a ten-foot embankment into Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Patrolman Bown saw the accident, and, after considerable trouble, got the two men out of the creek. Both had sustained many contusions and cuts of the body, which had to be attended to at Fordham Hospital before they went home. The policeman, with the help of some men and a rope, got the wrecked tandem out of the creek.

Gift to Worcester Academy.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Worcester Academy yesterday it was announced that Chester W. Kingsley of Cambridge, a member of the board, had given his check for $25,000 to the institution. The money will be used in clearing off the debt upon the new Kingsley laboratories. This makes $50,000 that Mr. Kingsley has given to the institution at various times.

JOE CHOYNSKI ILL.

The Pugilist Suffering from Blood Poisoning in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Joe Choynski, the pugilist, is suffering from blood poisoning, and though his physician thinks there is no immediate danger, his illness is serious. The cause is not perfectly known, but it is said to be due to inoculation from a sore on the arm of George Green, with whom Choynski sparred while the former was training for his fight with Ryan.

The trouble is complicated with other affections, and Choynski's heart is now in pretty bad condition. During the last few days he has suffered from palpitation. His physician also finds an enlargement of the cardiac organ. It is certain that Choynski will not be able to enter the ring for some time.

DEATH REVEALS ODD LIFE

Frank Yuille, Though Not Poor, Expires in Squalor in a Lodging House.

RELATIVES SAID TO BE RICH

Much Mystery Regarding His Reasons for Living in Seclusion—The Man Well Educated, and Two Sons Said to be in College.

Frank Yuille, forty-three years old, said to be a nephew of William Bloodgood of the wholesale woolen house of W. S. Taylor & Bloodgood of 8 Thomas Street, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his room, in the European Hotel, a cheap lodging house at 180 Park Row, where he had lived for four years.

Death is believed to have been caused by jaundice, from which the man had been suffering for a long time. He was found by one of the employes of the lodging house at 1:30 P. M., having been dead for several hours.

Yuille's history is shrouded in mystery, but from letters found in his room and from what could be learned from his fellow-lodgers his had been a remarkable life. He occupied a little box of a room about 4 by 8 feet on the third floor, for which he paid $1 a week.

He was well educated and was said to have come from a fine family whose members live in New Orleans, where the dead man lived years ago. From scraps of information which he let slip among some of the inmates of his lodging house and a few storekeepers in the vicinity, it was learned that his wife died about nine years ago and that he had two sons, who, it was said, were being educated at Yale.

A Comfortable Income.

That he had a sufficient income to live better than he did is indicated by a statement found among his effects dated May 11, 1897, made by William Bloodgood, showing that there was a credit to his account of $676.38. It is said by those who knew Yuille that he was the recipient of a stated sum of money every week, which was paid by B. S. Brooks, cashier of the Bloodgood firm, and which would have permitted him to live in comfortable circumstances.

It appears that he received letters frequently, and was in communication with his "cousin," Minnie Bloodgood of Elizabeth, N. J., during the years 1894 and 1895. On the back of one of the letters which he had received from her was written in a feminine hand in pencil the following: "It is said of men when down at the heel that their promises end in smoke." All the letters written by his cousin were in relation to the health of the family, and of inquiry in regard to his welfare.

Among the effects found in his room were letters from Hugh E. McElroy of 184 Gravier Street, New Orleans; Westfeldt Brothers, Box 601, New Orleans, and Dennistoun, Cross & Co., 2 Princess Road, London. There was another letter, written by himself, in which he had retained an attorney to appear before the Orphans' Court of Hudson County in response to a notice served upon him to appear in a proceeding to have an executor and trustee appointed for the estate of John Ferne, deceased, in place of Frederick Baker, a former trustee. This Frederick Baker, it is said, is the same Baker whose connection with the defalcation of moneys of the National Shoe and Leather Bank caused him to commit suicide.

One of the Letters.

One letter from Hugh F. McElroy, dated May 1, 1894, is as follows:

"Dear Friend Yuille: I have instructed Mr. Weinstein to pay $25 to you, and it is with the distinct understanding that it is not to be used to bring you here, the reasons for which it is unnecessary to state. If you are willing to promise this the money is yours."

The letter from Dennistoun, Cross & Co. of London was written to Wertfeldt Brothers of New Orleans and was in the form of an inquiry as to the whereabouts of Frank E. Yuille.

Yuille was, it is said, at one time prominently connected with the cotton trade in Texas. Evidence of the fact is given in the following rather remarkable letter written by him while in Galveston, Texas, in 1894, but never mailed:

When we endeavor to bring within our financial mind's grasp the proportion of loss to profit resulting from the study of the possibilities of crops not planted or of moneys not earned, we may fall into the error of having forgotten how much more the human system may be nourished by the consumption of a beefsteak than by the guess at its weight. There are armies of most valued statisticians in the cotton trade. We have the fertilizer freak, the interior movement maniac, the draught demon, the worm wrangler, the rainy roarer, the overflow oracle, the strike sermonizer—all these we have—to tell what poor King Cotton must do. There are, however, numerous causes this year for increased consumption of cotton. The rapid increase of population in this country must be a leading factor in our figuring—say, 60,000,000 souls—of which 50,000,000 use teeth; of these teeth let us average twenty-four to the head, or, say, 1,250,000,000. We take these small figures to make allowance for lost trade or stolen teeth. Now at least 10 per cent. of these teeth will be found to be hollow, leaving 125,000,000 that will need plugging with cotton.

Sorrow Among Lodgers.

There was genuine sorrow expressed among the inmates of the lodging house last night over the death of Yuille, many of whom claim that he was the best friend they ever had. They say that for every dollar he spent upon himself he spent two for the relief of his fellow-lodgers whose circumstances were inferior to his own. Albert Weiss, the night clerk of the place, in looking over the books last night, said that last Monday, the day upon which Yuille received his weekly payment from the Bloodgood firm, he had paid 60 cents for beds used by fellow-lodgers in hard luck during the week, besides his own bill of $1. On the Monday previous his extra payment had amounted to $1.20, and similar amounts had been paid every week in the year.

He was in the habit if any one in the house was sick to go to the Roosevelt Pharmacy, in Park Row, where he had a weekly account, and purchase medicine for them, and in cases where men were afflicted with rheumatism he would purchase crutches for them and do everything possible to relieve their suffering. Several men told stories of how, when some poor fellow, either from exposure or alcoholism, was violently sick, Yuille would sit up with him night after night. Seldom did a fellow-lodger ask a small loan from him in vain. He made, however, a real confident of no one.

Proprietor Taub of the Roosevelt Pharmacy said that Yuille was a frequent visitor there. He had a thorough knowledge of pharmacy, and was a splendid linguist. "When I asked him why a man of his attainments chose to live amid such wretched surroundings," said Mr. Taub, "he said that he once tried lodgings up town, but suffered wretchedly from ennui and moved back. I never talked with a more intelligent or interesting man, but on the subject of his past he was dumb. He intimated one day, however, that a woman was at the bottom of his trouble. He was always neatly dressed and clean, but would never wear an overcoat. He had a horror and contempt for physicians, and although sick for weeks refused to summon medical aid."

The body was taken to the Morgue last night.

Accidents to Atlantic Liners.

The Paris Temps, referring to the Champagne accident, says that no inconvenience was caused the passengers beyond that arising from the delay. With respect to the statement that the Transatlantic Company is especially disfavored with a liberal supply of such accidents, it would seem that there have been forty-one accidents on the whole of the New York lines since 1891, only five of these being on the French company's vessels. The company's boats have had but one collision, namely, that with the Sully. The other accidents comprised the breaking of screw blades, engine breakdowns, and so on.

The North German Company had also nine accidents. In the Elbe collision, in 1894, the victims numbered 300. The Cunard Line has had six accidents; it had also had two of its vessels towed, and had suffered once by a wreck.

Besides these it may be stated that the Rialto was partly burned in 1887 and was wrecked in 1894. Thus it will be seen that the Transatlantic Company, far from being first in point of number of accidents, has a comfortable berth.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Top commission paid on our new Special Trust Fund Contract, non-forfeitable, incontestable, without restrictions as to travel; Old Line Stock Company; fixed rates; costs less than assessment. Call, or address, H. D. S., 906 Bowling Green Building.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Albuminuria of Bright's Disease, Albuminuria of Gestation, etc.

Dr. William A. Hammond, *Surgeon-General (retired) U. S. Army, formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., Washington, D. C.:*

"I have used BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the Albuminuria of Pregnancy with remarkable effect. When taken in large quantities its influence in such cases is unmistakably beneficial. In one case of Puerperal Mania it was a powerful adjunct to the other means used to effect a cure."

"As a preventive of Puerperal Convulsions and Puerperal Mania I regard the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER as most valuable. It should with this view form the constant beverage of pregnant women in place of ordinary water. I have had considerable experience with this water in the treatment of Bright's Disease. I have witnessed the Albuminuria of this affection and also casts of the renal vessels disappear on the use of the water, and this not only in a single case, but in several of which I have full notes. It must in these cases also be taken in large quantities and its use continued for a considerable time."

Dr. William H. Drummond, *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada:*

"In the Acute and Chronic Nephritis—Bright's Disease of the Kidneys of Gouty and Rheumatic origin, as well as in the graver Albuminuria of Pregnancy I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to act as a veritable antidote, and I know of no other natural agent possessing this important quality."

Dr. G. A. Foote, *of Warrenton, N. C., ex-President State Medical Society, formerly Member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and also of the State Board of Health:*

"In Bright's Disease of the Kidneys I have in many cases noted the disappearance of Albuminuria and casts under the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER which, I regard as the most efficacious of known remedies in this distressing malady, so difficult of successful treatment. I have also witnessed excellent results from this water in Albuminuria of Pregnancy, and it is my habit to prescribe its free use in every case of pregnancy under my care, certainly after the sixth month, and I have yet to see any untoward results where my directions were obeyed. That the water is a preventive and antidotal to the causes producing Nausea, Headache, and Puerperal Convulsions, in my opinion admits of no question."

George Halstead Boyland, A. M., M. D., *of Paris, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, in the "New York Medical Journal," August 22, 1896, says:*

"There is no remedy so absolutely specific in all forms of Albuminuria and Bright's Disease, whether acute or chronic as BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Spring No. 2, accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy where albumen is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed the albumen disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions. Used as a substitute for ordinary water during gestation, it will be found invaluable as a preventive of puerperal convulsions and other disturbances incident to this condition. It is also an undoubted tonic to both mother and child, allaying at the same time nausea and vomiting."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Springs open for Guests from June 15 to Oct. 1.

NAVAL SURGEON'S SUICIDE.

Dr. Hubbard of the San Francisco a Victim of Insanity.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Dr. George Clinton Hubbard, Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, committed suicide at St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum shortly after midnight last night by strangling himself with the cord of his dressing gown. Dr. Hubbard was twenty-seven years old. Until within a few weeks he was attached to the San Francisco.

Early in the year he showed slight signs of derangement, and was sent home from the Mediterranean station and placed at St. Elizabeth. He realized his condition and felt it keenly, but he was never violent, and his suicidal turn was quite unlooked for. Rear Admiral Benham is an uncle of the dead man and has made the funeral arrangements, being Hubbard's nearest living relative.

FATAL FIGHT WITH A MOB.

Negro, White Wife, and Assailant Killed in Indian Territory.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, March 20.—An outrage last night in the town of Wybark, five miles north of here, resulted in the death of two men and a woman. The house of Ed Chalmers, a negro who recently married a white woman, was attacked during the night by six white men. The door was broken in and both the negro and his wife were shot down, but not before Chalmers had made a fight.

The woman was killed outright, and though Chalmers succeeded in driving off the attacking party, they left him mortally wounded, and he died before daylight. This morning the body of one Matthews, an aged white man, who lived at Gibson Station, was found near the Chalmers cabin pierced with a bullet. Matthews answers the description given by Chalmers before he died of one of his assailants.

There were evidences that Matthews's body had been dragged from Chalmers's house to the place where it was found. A gun lay beside the body, evidently put there to give the impression that the dead man had murdered the negro and his wife. Deputy United States Marshals are investigating the killing, and it is believed that the murderers will be arrested.

KALAMAZOO MAN'S ART FIND.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 20.—D. Denbleyker, the Kalamazoo man who visited all the leading art galleries in the United States, the principal German art museums, and all the galleries in Holland and Belgium in his last trip abroad, also visited Amsterdam. He went into a little barber's shop in a narrow street and found a picture covered with dirt. The barber sold it to Denbleyker for 40 florins ($16.) He took it to the Ryks Museum, in Amsterdam, one of the finest art galleries in the world. The museum wanted to buy the picture, but Denbleyker did not wan to sell then. Arriving in New York, he took the picture to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This museum, he says, also wanted to buy it, and several art dealers were eager for it. He finally sold the picture for $500. Its present owner will not sell it for less than $5,000.

The name of the artist is Gabriel Metsu of Holland, whom the encyclopedias and art books name as the greatest genre painter in the world. This artist's pictures are all small, but are positively accurate in detail. Metsu has been dead two centuries and a half. He ranks with Gerard Dou and Terburg, also artists of Holland. Some of Metsu's pictures sold at auction sales in London for $10,000.

FOUND BURGLARS IN THE HOUSE

The home of ex-Alderman Richard Pickering, at the corner of Arlington Avenue and Jerome Street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. Mr. Pickering's son Frederick, who is a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, was coming home at 1:30 o'clock, when he noticed a flicker of light in the cellar window. He looked in and saw two men, one of whom held a small lantern in his hand.

Pickering watched them till he saw the men take some tools from a bag and start to ascend the stairway. He then went up the stoop and entered the house, revolver in hand, intending to meet them at the top of the stairway. Unfortunately, he tripped over something and fell, and the noise startled the burglars, who promptly decamped.

Running down into the yard, he saw a man scrambling over the back fence, and fired at him, but missed. Policeman Lonigan of the Liberty Avenue Station joined in the chase, but no trace of the would-be robbers could be found.

Cubans' Bank Robbed of $4.50.

A number of Cubans who live on lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn, some time ago set up a child's savings bank in a lodging house at 11 Fulton Street. The deposits were to go to the Cuban Revolutionary Fund. The fund very gradually grew to the total of $4.50, and was expected to grow even larger. Yesterday it was discovered that the bank had been burglariously entered and the revolutionary fund extracted. Suspicion rested on Joaquin Miliani, and he was arrested yesterday and lodged in the Fulton Street station house. His accuser is Santiago Dorado.

Philadelphian Stabs His Brother.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Theodore A. Davis, aged twenty-seven years, was stabbed to-night by his brother Simeon and is not expected to live. The brothers had gone to the home of their brother-in-law, William Dougherty, 1105 South Broad Street, with the intention of attacking him. Theodore, however, relented, and Simeon became enraged and turned upon him.

KING GEORGE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

From The Saturday Review.

Of course, the King of Greece is the hero of the whole affair. On returning to the palace he gave his own account of the murderous attempt to one correspondent after another. It appears from what he himself tells us that he acted throughout with perfect self-possession and the most distinguished courage. He immediately stood up in front of his daughter, not to see what was going on, but to protect her from the bullets. The two assassins opened fire with Gras rifles from about ten paces in front of the horses. They appear to have fired in this position four, if not six, shots, and when the coachman recovered from his astonishment at finding himself unwounded, and whipped up his horses, they fired two or four more shots from a point about twenty yards behind the carriage; but the King shook his fist at them, and that seems to have deranged their aim.

Lest any one should suppose that we are trying to make fun of a most serious outrage, we will quote The Times's correspondent's view of the matter in Wednesday's issue. The only word of explanation we would supply is to remind our readers of the terrible penetrative power of the Gras rifle: "To-day I inspected the carriage in which the King and Princess Marie rode last Saturday. The lamp on the right-hand side was struck by a bullet just below the glass, which remained unbroken. The metal is slightly dented and the varnish is knocked off. The shot—apparently the first one—was evidently fired by a person standing in front of the carriage and a little to the right, and the bullet must inevitably have struck the King but for the interposition of the lamp. Another bullet struck the footboard, which bears a small mark, and appears to have glanced upward, wounding the servant, Neris, in the hinder part of the leg. I also examined the harness and horses. The harness is cut in four places and one of the reins is severed. One of the horses has five very slight abrasions on the back; the other bears a single mark, which is scarcely perceptible. It is fortunate that the animals did not take fright."

The "slight dent" on japanned tin and the "small mark" on ordinary wood made by Gras bullets that will whistle through eighteen inches of solid oak as through brown paper, are not the most extraordinary part of the story. Were the abrasions of horse cuticle also caused by Gras bullets? If so, surely the assailants must have been picked shots. It seems strange, too, that the King could see the blood spurt from his servant's leg as he said he did since we now learn from The Times's correspondent "that the servant was hit on the hinder part of the leg." Is the seat of a Greek landau made of glass that it can be seen through? Then, too, Karditzis, the would-be murderer, this perfect type of a brigand as he is described, with "fierce black eyes, swarthy complexion, and bushy beard," inspires us with a certain degree of suspicion. Why is he so ready to declare that he fired six shots, and not three or four as the King supposed? Why, also, is he so anxious to have it known that he would have thrown a bomb into the carriage if he had had the chance? After reading and collating the accounts carefully we feel compelled to join The Times's correspondent in congratulating the King upon the fact that the horses did not run away, as he might then have been placed in some danger.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND WIFE.

Kindness of Heart.

From The New York Observer.

Mr. Lincoln was accustomed to write little notes highly unique and characteristic on some stray sheet of paper or on a visiting card, quite informally, to the members of his Cabinet or to other public officers. These notes were often passed around in private, and were, of course, highly prized. Many readers will remember one of these which may serve as a type, well illustrating his gentle nature. Referring to a soldier ordered to be discharged from the hospital, he wrote, "Let this sick boy go home to his mother." Before me as I write lies an ordinary card, three by two inches in dimensions, written closely on both sides and clearly signed, as follows:

"The bearer of this, John N. King, a staff officer with rank of Captain, has tendered his resignation. Let him withdraw it and then assign him to duty as satisfactory to himself as can consistently be done. He is an old acquaintance, whom I, when an M. C., failed to send to West Point only on account of his age. A. Lincoln. Oct. 28, 1862."

This card was probably addressed to the Secretary of War, and carried to him by Capt. King. It illustrates a sympathetic and amiable trait in Mr. Lincoln's character, that of explaining with words of kindness his request, when his simple orders would have been sufficient.

This disposition was shared by his estimable wife. A very unpretentious but kindly note of Mrs. Lincoln's lies before me. It was addressed to Mrs. Gurley, the wife of President Lincoln's pastor. It is written in a neat and gracefully rounded feminine hand:

"Saturday morning, Nov. 19th.

"My Dear Mrs. Gurley: I take the liberty of sending you some Penn. cooking apples; the risk of keeping such things in the damp cellar here must in a measure apologize for my freedom. With kind regards, I remain, sincerely, MARY LINCOLN."

The barrel of apples was sent from the White House with true parishioner thoughtfulness. The President's wife was very fond of the minister's wife, and often dropped in on her socially and officially for a "heart-chat," as she used to say.

CHEAPEST AND BEST. STEAM COOKED

A. B. C. Oatmeal.

TWO-POUND PACKAGE, 10 CENTS.

SICARD IN A SHIPWRECK

An Incident in the Early Life of the Admiral Now Commanding the Fleet Near Cuba.

TRAGEDY OF THE SAGINAW

Heroic Attempt of Lieut. Talbot and a Volunteer Crew of Five to Reach Succor at Hawaii, 1,500 Miles Away, in Which All but One Died.

Admiral Sicard's prominence just at present as commandant of the splendid fleet of the North Atlantic squadron now near Cuban waters, recalls an incident in his early career, which has probably passed from the minds of even those most familiar with recent naval history, and which is probably entirely unknown to most of the present generation. It is a bit of tragic yet romantic history.

In the year 1869 the Congress of these United States determined to establish a coaling station on Midway Island, situated as its name would indicate, equi-distant from San Francisco and Yokohama. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to cover the expense of necessary surveys and tentative work. The contract for the latter was awarded to a Boston firm with the understanding that a naval vessel should convey the workmen to and from the island, while her commanding officer would supervise the surveys.

The United States ship Saginaw, (a side-wheeler,) with Commander (now Admiral) Montgomery Sicard in command, was assigned to the duty, and the expedition started in the early Spring of the following year.

After six months had been expended in arduous labor and careful surveys, the result being a deepening of the channel to 15 feet and the exhaustion of the appropriation, Commander Sicard, judging the scheme in every way impracticable, started, in pursuance of discretionary powers assigned him, to return to San Francisco, on Friday, Oct. 28.

Wrecked on a Coral Reef.

A stop was to be made at Ocean Island, lying 48 miles to the westward, in search of a reported wreck and possible castaways. On a clear night and under reduced speed, with a vigilant watch and a Captain even then noted for his courage, sagacity, and professional ability, with almost no warning and absolutely no chance of escape, the Saginaw grounded upon the coral reef surrounding Ocean Island, while her stern was lifted high and dry above the beating surf. Of the ninety-three souls on board none were lost, though some escaped as by a miracle, while sailors and workmen alike struggled manfully to save the boats, provisions, and clothing. The island—a low, sandy desert—lay a mile inside the surf, and the boats were rowed or dragged ashore laden first with the sick and then with a motley array of rescued property. All day the officers and men labored so that by night temporary shelters had been improvised from sails and boxes, clothing and provisions spread out to dry, and the lonely beach turned into a noisy camp. Of the food saved, a large proportion was injured partially or irretrievably by salt water, but starvation was not among the dangers confronting the castaways, since turtle, seal, fish, and a species of albatross called goney were to be obtained on or near the island.

Wells were dug in the attempt to obtain a supply of fresh water, but unavailingly, as that which was secured proved too brackish for use.

In this emergency a small boiler belonging to the contractor was brought from the wreck, and as henceforth the existence of the entire party depended upon the distilled water so obtained, details of engineers and firemen watched it constantly, to guard against accident or carelessness.

Volunteers Start for Hawaii.

The day following the disaster Lieut. John G. Talbot, executive officer of the Saginaw, volunteered to undertake the voyage to Honolulu, distant some 1,500 miles, using the Captain's gig, as the launch had perished in the wreck.

Three weeks elapsed before the boat could be put in a suitable condition to undertake the perilous voyage. Then, partially decked over and provisioned for thirty-five days, with a crew of five men, including Lieut. Talbot, the start was made, favoring winds and currents, backed up by pluck and endurance, being their sole dependence.

The commanding officer of this forlorn hope was a man of delicate physique, but indomitable perseverance. He had joined the ship but a short time before her unlucky voyage, but had won the respect, confidence, and affection of his associates and subordinates. Of those who accompanied him, all were volunteers, two being seamen, Peter Francis and John Andrews; one a contractor's man, James Muir, and the fourth a coxswain, William Halford. Fully realizing that the voyage must involve prolonged exposure and exhausting labor, it was still undertaken cheerfully, in the discharge of duty and for the cause of humanity.

Trials of a "Forlorn Hope."

The provisions, many of them already slightly damaged, became speedily useless, as the gig, in spite of the partial protection afforded by an improvised deck, shipped water freely. The fifth day out, during a severe storm, they lost both fire and light, which prevented their cooking what provisions they had, and obliged them to depend for subsistence upon desiccated potatoes. Later, when nearing their destination, Talbot was successful in obtaining fire by the use of marine glass lenses and sun-dried tinder. But a second storm, more violent than the first, threatened destruction to the exhausted crew, who in desperation formed a drag from some oars and a sail, which probably prevented the capsizing of the gig, but resulted in the loss of the oars.

About this time insufficient and unwholesome food, combined with the incessant mental and physical strain, had so worked upon the commanding officer's never-robust constitution as to render him critically ill, and after giving Halford full instructions concerning their further course, and confiding to him the compasses, ship's letters, and private advices, Talbot resigned himself to the fate which seemingly awaited him.

Drowned in Sight of Land.

But the end was not yet, and on Dec. 18, just one month from the time they left Ocean Island, the harbor of Hanaei was sighted. For a day and a night they stood on and off, searching vainly for a safe opening in the coral reef, yet being carried hourly nearer the hidden danger. Francis and Andrews, in trying to guide and steady the boat, were washed overboard and never seen again. Muir, who had shown signs of insanity, refused to come up from below, though warned repeatedly of the peril of his position. As the gig capsized, Lieut. Talbot, who had clung to the bilge, tried to climb on her keel, but his strength, already so much reduced by illness, proving insufficient for the task, he was washed away, silently, without cry or struggle, as if he realized that his life's work was done. The gig speedily righted, and Halford, disincumbered of all superfluous clothing, climbed in her and, with Muir, whom he found still alive, drifted inside the breakers.

The Sole Survivor Secures Aid.

As the boat drew into shallow water Halford, seizing the tin case containing letters and dispatches, waded ashore. The day was breaking, and in the distance could be dimly discerned a line of native huts, which he approached as rapidly as his exhausted condition permitted, hoping to procure assistance for himself and Muir. It was cheerfully accorded, but the latter lived for but a few hours.

Lieut. Talbot's body was washed ashore and received Christian burial on the Island of Kanai.

The gig was rescued and brought home as a trophy, and is now preserved among the relics at the Naval Academy, while Halford, the sole survivor of this heroic enterprise occupies a life position at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Two days after the arrival of the latter at Handiel a sailing vessel was chartered and provisioned to carry relief to the shipwrecked crew of the Saginaw, and in addition the Hawaiian Government placed one of its fast steamers at the disposal of the American Consul, who gladly availed himself of its services.

Life of Sicard and His Men.

Meanwhile time passed slowly and heavily on Ocean Island. In order to help the men employed and as a possible last chance in case no rescue came Capt. Sicard ordered the carpenters to build a schooner from the débris washed ashore from the Saginaw, which was being rapidly ground to pieces in the barrier reef. Those working on it were allowed extra rations and encouraged in every way to steady exertion. This schooner was approaching completion when succor arrived.

The men explored every nook and corner of their desert home, and those who had exhausted their scanty stock of tobacco gathered and dried the small leaves of a scrub by plant which grew just above high water mark to serve as a sorry substitute. The goneys, of which there were great numbers on the island, were so large that eight furnished a meal for the entire party, but so tough and fishy as to be far from palatable. Their eggs, unfortunately scarce at this season, were, however, eagerly sought for and esteemed a great delicacy. No firearms were used in the pursuit of game for fear of alarming it, a club proving efficacious in disposing of the seal, and a sword in decapitating the goneys, who were as tame as they were stupid. This diet did not prove absolutely wholesome, but was at least sufficient and varied.

The Shipwrecked Sailors Rescued.

A staff was erected on the highest point of the island—to which was nailed the American flag, union down—to attract if possible, the notice of some passing steamer. False hopes were aroused from time to time only to be dispelled by a closer scrutiny, but on Jan. 8 the Hawaiian steamer which had distanced her consort was sighted, and strong men wept for joy at the near prospect of a speedy rescue.

The safety of the many had been purchased by the sacrifice of the few, but those few were heroes, and their names are enshrined in the hearts of their grateful shipmates and inscribed upon the tablets of history with this tribute of praise—

"Greater love hath no man than this,
That a man lay down his life for his friends."

M. D. C.

English Interests in Asia.

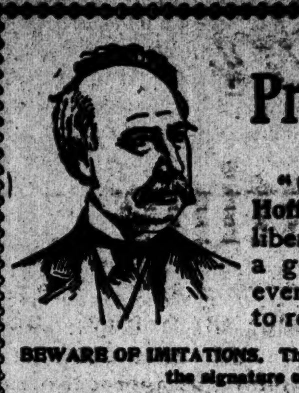
From The London Daily News.

Mr. A. Colquhoun, who has held administrative positions in the East under the Government, read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, London, in which he pointed out that the British dominions and dependencies in Asia covered more than 2,500,000 square miles, with a population of upward of 270,000,000 people, speaking twenty distinct languages. Our military organization comprised 75,000 European troops and 150,000 natives, and we had 21,000 miles of railways, 47,000 miles of telegraph on land, and 20,000 miles of submarine cables. One-half of the trade in our Asiatic Empire, which amounted annually to £160,000,000, came to England, while of the Asiatic trade with Europe, amounting to £60,000,000, four-fifths was English. The British trade with China was over 70 per cent. of the whole. Russia's policy in the Far East was to place herself in an advantageous position alongside the two most populous countries in the world, which were the two richest empires in Asia. While our Government at home had been "discussing" and "considering," Russia had pushed her way across 5,000 miles of Siberia, and was now closing in on China. China was at once a base and an objective, and was, in fact, the only region where England could introduce any effective counterbalance to the Russian advances in Asia.

Mrs. Bishop, who has traveled largely in China, said that Manchuria was one of the most magnificent provinces in the whole world. Four crops of cereals could be raised in the year, there were practically no stones on the land, and good waterways were universal. The province was not only rich in food supplies, but in mineral products as well. The population would not concern itself much as to who ruled them, providing they were decently governed and

Cotton Mills Close at Willimantic.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 20.—The Windham Cotton Manufacturing Company's cotton mills will shut down to-morrow for an indefinite period. The shut-down throws 250 hands out of work. The mills will close by order of the administrators of the estate of the late Matthew Wilson of Providence, who was the principal owner, and whose interests will have to be disposed of to effect a settlement of the estate. The officials of the company refuse to make any further statement or to estimate how long the mills will be closed.



WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

SOME BRITISH OPINIONS.

The United States Is Not Held Blameworthy for Any War Over Cuba.

From The London Spectator.

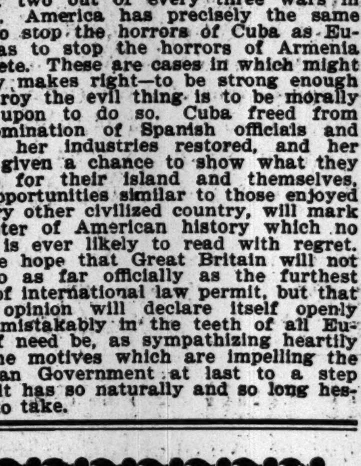
Under these circumstances we cannot hold that the American preparations make war less likely. They will not, we believe, alter the situation for the worse, but without them that situation had become critical in the extreme. As we have said, America has come to the meeting of the ways, and must decide whether she will allow Spain to do what she will with her own, or whether she will resolve that the reign of misery and wrong resting on ineptitude and pride shall cease in Cuba. In our belief, America will not allow Cuban anarchy to continue, and in spite of the very grave reasons which exist for non-intervention, she will before long take naval and military action. As Mr Kipling has said, the Americans are very irresolute and very full of doubts up to the point when they wake—"The drumming guns that have no doubts." After that there is no more irresolution till the last shot is fired.

From The London News.

Some one must lead the way in giving practical proof of the sincerity of peaceful professions. The well-worn adage on readiness for war as the best means of realizing a wish for peace is not the whole truth on the subject. One way of showing your sincerity, at least, if not, invariably, your wisdom, is to remain unprepared. The United States has been of those—only too rare in the world—who "don't want to fight" unless forced to do so for National safety and for National honor. But they have been honorably distinguished among powers of their importance by the way in which their deeds have testified their aversion to bloodshed and conquest. Everybody talks of peace, but in Europe those who talk loudest are armed to the teeth, and they are never so lamblike in their utterances as when they are adding an army corps to their forces, or meditating a spring at a neighbor's throat. In this kind of stage play the great Republic alone has throughout suited the action to the word and the word to the action. For all that, the action has become a little tame and spiritless. This country, at least, will rejoice to see that a power to which some of the highest destinies of humanity are confided will, at no distant time, be able to bear its part in the councils of the nations with becoming effect.

From The London Chronicle.

It seems to us there can be no question of the essential purity of American motives, in spite of the words and acts of a group of irresponsible and unscrupulous citizens. And we hold, therefore, that to sympathize with Spain in the coming struggle would simply be to range ourselves on the side of disorder as against order, of ruin as against well-being, of barbarism as against civilization, of wrong as against right. "What right has America to interfere?" To that question we can only reply, A better right than has been put forward as the justification of two out of every three wars in history. America has precisely the same right to stop the horrors of Cuba as Europe has to stop the horrors of Armenia and Crete. These are cases in which might literally makes right—to be strong enough to destroy the evil thing is to be morally called upon to do so. Cuba freed from the domination of Spanish officials and priests, her industries restored, and her people given a chance to show what they can do for their island and themselves, with opportunities similar to those enjoyed by every other civilized country, will mark a chapter of American history which no citizen is ever likely to read with regret. And we hope that Great Britain will not only go as far officially as the furthest limits of international law permit, but that public opinion will declare itself openly and unmistakably in the teeth of all Europe, if need be, as sympathizing heartily with the motives which are impelling the American Government at last to a step which it has so naturally and so long hesitated to take.



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Catalogue from W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Nauz, Alma La Nauz, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McTernan on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f14-1aw6wM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n23-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ISAAC N. MERRITT, plaintiff, against EDWARD HENDERSON FOGARTY, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalie, Vincent Delalie, Almira H. Merritt as administratrix, with the will annexed of Alfred Fogarty, deceased; George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, the People of the State of New York, Daniel F. Mahony, the City of New York, John Doe, Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives, and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff William L. Airy, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898.

J. BALDWIN HANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Edward Henderson Fogarty, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalie, Vincent Delalie, George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, John Doe, Mary Roe, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff, and Mary Ann Keags and Arthur F. Maffett, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1898.

J. BALDWIN HANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A.
m21-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth day of March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh7-1aw6wM

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11.00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Song of Songs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—3:00.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO BE AVOIDED.

From one suggested plan of Cuban pacification we must hold ourselves scrupulously aloof. We refer to that plan under which it is proposed that the Cubans shall lay down their arms and accept virtual independence, managing their own affairs, but paying an annual tribute to Spain and acknowledging her nominal suzerainty. The devil may be whipped around the stump in that way, but it is not our business to ply the whip.

The reason is this: The arrangement would not last three years, and in the quarrel over its ending both parties would charge us with bad faith if we had been in any degree responsible for its making. In ordinary trades the broker is held blameless for causes of disagreement arising subsequent to the sale and transfer. But if we employ our good offices to patch up this miserable arrangement between Spain and Cuba, even though we expressly decline to guarantee its permanence, each party will in their hearts hold us sponsor for faithful performance on the part of the other. Cuba has been fooled before, and knows well the difference between Spanish promise and Spanish performance. She will not accept the mother country's contract without our guarantee, and our taking part in the negotiations would inevitably be construed by her as an assurance that we would protect her against encroachments beyond the letter of the suzerainty instrument. And Spain would expect us to see to it that there were no more insurrections, no withholding of the tribute money, and no acts of disrespect to the suzerain's flag.

But on both sides these forbidden acts would be absolutely sure to follow. We should be put in the position of guarantor that the old gray wolf should not raven the tender lamb, and that the Cuban kitten should sit always beside the milk and never touch it. Nature is not to be cheated in that way. Inevitably Spain would try to squeeze more money out of Cuba, and in the trying would go beyond the stipulated bounds. Inevitably the Cubans would revolt against the tribute and the suzerain and tear into tatters every Spanish flag in the island.

There is another danger. A good many Americans who are for peace at any price and don't see why we should "go to war for a lot of Cuban brigands and half-breeds" have written to the newspapers to say that we have furnished men, arms, and money to the insurgents, have sustained the insurrection, and so have outrageously violated our obligations of friendship and neutrality to Spain, and that it would be a monstrous thing for us to take advantage of our own tort to wrest Cuba from Spain in order to quell the disorder there. This view is founded in ignorance. American merchants have a perfect right to sell rifles and ammunition and all supplies to the insurgents. Sympathizers with the insurgents have a right to buy the bonds of the "Republic of Cuba." Our citizens have a right to go to Cuba and enlist under GOMEZ. None of these things constitute a violation of law or a departure from that line of correct behavior which Spain has declared that we have followed. They are all acts permitted to citizens of the United States. But if, through our good offices, Cuba attained to a state of practical independence and then sought to throw off the last bond, it would be impossible to restrain those who sympathize with them here and those of our citizens who were already settled in Cuba from rendering active and substantial aid. There might be no actual violation of our neutrality laws, but Spain would have good ground for a complaint that we had not kept faith with her.

We cannot with prudence assume any such implied obligation. The actual and entire independence of Cuba would involve few, if any, embarrassments for us. We can help her to that estate without fear of consequences. But from negotiations for a patched-up and transient peace we should carefully abstain. If that suits her she may accept the plan at her own risk. We do not think it will suit her or that she will accept such a settlement.

FACTS FOR GOV. BLACK.

We publish this morning the substance of a statement by the Civil Service Reform Association as to the actual operation of the law known as the Black "anti-starch" law.

Gov. BLACK has said that if the law "does not produce the best results" he will aid in any movement to re-establish the old one. The evidence produced by the Reform Association ought to convince him not only that the results from his law are not the best, but that they are the very worst. They are, indeed, the logical consequence of the provisions of the law, and may fairly be taken to have been intended by its author, who, if he knew anything of politics and politicians, would have expected precisely what has happened. The only way in which Gov. BLACK can dispel the suspicion that he meant to get these results is immediately to use all the influence he has for the repeal of the law.

The objects of the old civil service law were (1) to get the very best persons for the service; (2) to open the service on equal terms to all citizens wishing to enter it; (3) as a consequence of these provisions, to prevent the distribution of offices as a reward for partisan or personal service, or by favor of the appointing officers. These objects the law thoroughly attained in the exact ratio of its honest application.

The objects of the Black law are to do away with honest, open competition, to restore the distribution of places as patronage, and to shut out from the service all who do not enjoy the favor of the appointing officers or of the machine which controls them. These objects it has practically accomplished in numerous instances. In the first place, under the law, the chief executive officer, the Governor in State matters and the Mayor in those of a city, can exempt from competition substantially such places as he chooses. That of itself goes far toward destroying the whole system. In the second place, in any instance, an appointing officer can give such marks for fitness as will give the appointment to any one receiving them, though he stand lowest in order of merit. As a matter of fact, the one hundred and twelfth man on a list has been so chosen. These marks are determined in the State service by a secret examination, of which no record is kept, and are entirely arbitrary. In the third place, all the persons eligible for any class of appointments, clerkships, for instance, must present themselves before the appointing officer for each vacancy that is to be filled. In one case sixty-one, in another sixty-three, were brought from all parts of the State to be examined for one place. This discourages applications and leaves the road clear for the favorites. In one of the cases mentioned the successful person stood fifty-second in order of merit.

The Black law is simply a device to "beat" the merit system. There is no doubt on that point, and no room for any. If the Governor really wishes to rid himself of the odium of having invented this device and put it on the statute books, let him instantly demand the repeal of the law and insist upon it as he did on its passage. Nothing short of this will prove his good faith.

THE UNITED STATES APPELLATE COURTS.

The time has arrived for a careful consideration by Congress of the condition of the appellate Federal tribunals. In 1891 an act was passed for the relief of the Supreme Court. At that time the docket was crowded to such an extent that litigants had to wait at the threshold of that court more than three years and sometimes as much as four years before getting a hearing. In order to enable the Supreme Court to work off this accumulation and to shield it from an immediate influx of numerous additional cases, Congress in 1891 enacted a law creating so-called Circuit Courts of Appeals. Of these Circuit Courts of Appeals there were nine—one in each judicial circuit—and each of these courts was composed of three Judges (Circuit or District) in that circuit. Cases between citizens of different States in which more than $1,000 was involved were finally appealable to the Circuit Courts of Appeal; also all cases arising under the patent laws, revenue laws, criminal laws, and admiralty cases, leaving to the Supreme Court appellate jurisdiction only in prize causes, convictions of a capital or otherwise infamous crime, causes involving the construction of the Constitution, or the constitutionality of any law, or the validity of any treaty, and causes in which the constitutionality of a State law is involved. During the seven years of the existence of these Circuit Courts of Appeals the Supreme Court has been enabled to reach the end of its docket—in fact, we are informed that in less than a year the docket of the Supreme Court will be completely disposed of.

It becomes important, therefore, to consider the advisability of continuing the Circuit Courts of Appeals, and to determine whether they have outlived the object of their existence, and also whether the Supreme Court should not receive new cases which shall keep it reasonably busy and give it the opportunity of making itself felt throughout the land in matters which at present are no longer within its reach. We incline to the belief that the Circuit Courts of Appeals (there being nine of them, as stated,) should be done away with as soon as the immediate necessity for their use has ceased. The objections to their continuation are manifold. In the first place, there being nine such Circuit Courts of Appeals, it is natural that absolute uniformity of decisions can no longer be expected. In numerous instances points of law have been decided in one Circuit Court of Appeals in one way and in another Circuit Court of Appeals in a different way, so what is understood to be right in one part of the country is wrong in another. It follows that the measure of respect enjoyed by decisions of the Supreme Court is not shared by the Circuit Courts of Appeals. Another difficulty with the Circuit Courts of Appeals is that they are composed of local Judges; that is to say, Judges whose place of residence is within the circuit within which the case arises, and these cases are invariably appeals from decisions of Judges sitting in the same circuit, which under the peculiar manner in which the Circuit Courts of Appeals are constituted frequently brings the Judge whose decision is reviewed into the position of in turn reviewing the decision of one who sits on appeal over him in the first case. The composition of the Circuit Courts of Appeals frequently is one Circuit Judge and two District Judges, the District Judges sitting on appeal in that case on decisions rendered by their superiors—namely, Circuit Judges. Such a system is open to natural objections, which are heightened by the fact that the Judges sit on appeal from one another's decisions when they are all collected in the same Court House, liable to be in social and other relation with each other.

No such objections can be raised against a central tribunal like the Supreme Court, which, owing to its location and compositions, is never open to any of the objections that can be and have been raised against the Circuit Court of Appeals. The decisions of the central court, the Supreme Court, are necessarily uniform, affect every part of the country equally, are not influenced by local prejudices or preferences, and are not supervisions of the decisions of Judges who are in daily contact with those who sit in review. Of course, influences such as are here mentioned are of the unconscious kind, but nevertheless such unconscious influences are as detrimental to the administration of justice in its highest sense as influences of a grosser and more tangible nature.

It appears to follow that the entire country might be benefited by the retention or rather restoration of a system of appellate administration which shall be absolutely central, as in the sense in which the Supreme Court of the United States has heretofore been central and final in its decisions. But as a single Supreme Court would not be able to dispose of all cases that could be appealed from the Circuit Courts throughout the land, it has been suggested, as we understand, to add another central court, which should sit in Washington under the control of the Supreme Court, and which should finally determine all questions of patents, trademarks, copyrights, and unfair competition. The Supreme Court could exercise a superintendence over such a High Court of Patents, &c., by issuing writs of certiorari from time to time to hear such cases as it might desire to review. By this means most of the technical work involving special instruction and knowledge of machinery, chemistry, &c., could be intrusted to a court specially selected for that kind of work. The large number of cases involving questions of patents, copyrights, &c., would thus be taken from the Supreme Court and intrusted to a special tribunal, and it is believed that this would leave the remainder of the litigated cases in such proportions that the Supreme Court could conveniently dispose of them. Another advantage of this plan would be that much money would be saved, as it would undoubtedly be less expensive to have one such central court in addition to the Supreme Court in lieu of nine separate Circuit Courts of Appeals, with their retinue of criers, clerks, and attendants.

We understand that a draft of a law has been considered by some of the Senators, which contemplates the abolition of the Circuit Courts of Appeals and the creation of such a central court of patents, copyrights, &c., and are of opinion that a plan on that general basis should receive the earnest consideration of the bench and the bar and of Congress.

FOR THE CANAL INQUIRY.

We commend to the careful attention of the Canal Investigation Commission the following statement made by the Civil Service Reform Association. The evidence as to the facts can readily be obtained. They throw much light on the reasons why the money for the improvement of the canals was found insufficient:

"In the course of a recent investigation made for the Civil Service Reform Association it was shown that Mr. ALDRIDGE had selected as Superintendent of the entire Middle Division of the canals an active local politician, grotesquely unfit for such a trust. This man had previously conducted a faro bank in Utica. He had served a term in the penitentiary and subsequently had been fined for petit larceny. As politics of a certain order he had achieved some success. No one had claimed for him, however, the slightest knowledge of engineering or construction. This man was not only placed in charge of the extensive operations about to be undertaken in his division, but was intrusted with the selection of a large number of subordinates for other excepted places.

"Among these were two other persons who had served terms of imprisonment—one at Sing Sing and the other in the local penitentiary; one was an ex-letter carrier who had been discharged from the Government service for drunkenness; two at least were proprietors of liquor saloons who continued to give part of their time to their private business; two others were proprietors of grocery stores and active local political 'workers'; still another, while serving as a reservoir tender and occupying a house kept by the State, conducted a barroom and rented his rooms to boarders.

"Members of the Utica Board of Aldermen and of both the Republican and Democratic City Committees were appointed as 'laborers' and bank 'watchmen'; a very large proportion of all of those employed were active workers at caucuses and conventions and spent much of the time for which the State paid in the pursuit of their political engagements.'

If the management of the elections were to be taken out of the hands of the Police Commission in order to permit the establishment of a single head for the police force, it would be an intelligible plan. But the scheme Senator LEXOW has sprung on the Legislature in the last days of the session for a set of bi-partisan election boards in the various boroughs is pure (or impure) politics. At best it is a crude scheme, and cannot possibly be treated with the care it ought to have in the rush of the closing session. It is intended primarily to give some threescore places to the two machines, and also to give to the appointees of these machines dangerous power in the control of elections. Nor this alone. These men would be put in just in time to administer the primary election law, should it be passed. How much of the benefit of such a law would be realized in such conditions can readily be imagined. Gov. BLACK would do well to put his foot heavily and firmly on this scheme. It is as bad in its way as the Ellsworth Rapid Transit bill, out of which he has just stamped the life.

The "surprise" of the British Government that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations should intimate that Great Britain is plotting for the absorption of Hawaii shows ignorance of the history of the Hawaiian job. This statement as to Great Britain has been one of the stock tricks in that business. It has been made and repeated and denied and disproved and again made times without number. There have been intervals when the denial or disproof was very fresh in the public mind when the Hawaiian jobbers have substituted some other Government than the British as the one that would gobble the islands if we did not—Japan, for instance, or Germany; but they always got back to Great Britain as being the most plausible subject for a lie. The same scheme was much in vogue years ago in the horse trade in "snide" stables in this city where fictitious purchasers were used to stimulate the demand for spavined animals, but we believe the police has pretty well broken it up. It is a pity that the Senate cannot be purged in the same way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much space is given by the foreign papers to descriptions and explanations of the wonderful machine recently invented by an obscure Polish schoolmaster, which, if his claims for it are true—and competent observers are disposed to admit them—makes both easy and commercially practicable the telegraphing to any distance of pictures, and even of moving figures, and their reproduction in all their natural colors and shades. The principle on which the work is done is the fact that anything which is reflected from a mirror can be broken up into a number of points, to which correspond an equal number of rays. These rays are received by a mirror at one place, and, as it oscillates, are transmitted to another mirror at another place, which oscillates simultaneously. Now, there are certain well-defined differences of light among all these rays, and in order to transmit them along the wire they must first be converted into differences of current. Then they can be sent on, and when received at the place of destination they are changed back again from differences of current into differences of light, whereby the actual picture is present to the eye with all the characteristics of the original. There is no difficulty about converting rays of light into electrical current impulses. The main point is speed. The rapidity with which it is effected must and can be so great that the human eye is unconscious of anything like a break or succession. If transmitted thus quickly, the person standing before the second mirror takes no note of points, or rays, or conversion, or of any other details of the process, but sees the complete picture which results from them all. He glances at it, and it is immediately gone again, but if he desires to gaze upon it leisurely the same process has only to be repeated with the same rapidity, and then he beholds a permanent representation, without hitch, or break, or oscillation. It is only necessary that the repetition should take place before the first picture has wholly disappeared.

—As mysterious as any recent happening in the Far East is Russia's apparent relaxation of her hold on Korea. That the latter country should have been asked whether she did or did not want the help of Russian officers in the reorganization of her army and of her finances was ludicrous enough, considering the Hermit Kingdom's utter powerlessness to interfere with Muscovite plans or ambitions, and still more absurd is the pretense that her preferences determined the action just taken. The theory that Japan's strength determined Russia's course is also hard to accept. There is something back of this novel exhibition of consideration for Oriental opinion, and the something, it may not be dangerous to guess, talks English when at home.

—St. Kilda, a little island among the Outer Hebrides, was the scene about fifty years ago of a pathetic tragedy—nothing less than the cruel murder of what was probably the last representative of a once numerous race. As the story goes, one day a strange bird alighted on the island. It had an enormous beak and ridiculously small wings. The inhabitants of St. Kilda, after the usual fashion in such cases, at once decided to capture the visitor. Several of them, being adepts at bird-stalking, managed to get so near the monster that they threw themselves on it, and, after a severe struggle, were successful in capturing it alive. When the huge creature was taken to the township, the "Island Parliament" was assembled to deliberate on its fate, and it was agreed to tie its legs securely with strong cords, to tether it for the night to a stout pin fixed in the ground near the houses, and to decide its fate next day. On the morrow the Parliament assembled early, as the bird had made such hideous noises during the night that hardly anybody could sleep. The bird was adjudged an evil emissary. After serious consideration the verdict was given to have the vile bird stoned to death, and the sentence was at once carried out. Months after this, when communications were again opened with St. Kilda, and the natives minutely detailed the points of this awesome bird to a visitor, they were informed that it was a Great Auk, and that if they had kept even the carcass it would have brought them £300 or £400. Then their chagrin was beyond expression. The morals of this tale are numerous and obvious.

—That man out in Niles, Mich., who, to square certain old accounts with his relatives, left a will bequeathing the greater part of his fortune to a circus, probably reached the culminating possibility of testamentary eccentricity. The indignation of his natural heirs can be well imagined, for the money, which amounts to enough to be of considerable importance to them, would hardly pay for a single day the expenses of the organization to which the will assigns it, and the inevitable legal controversy is sure to dissipate the most of it among the lawyers. So far as stated, this queer testator was not particularly fond of circuses; he simply wanted to give pain, and there is no doubt of his ingenuity and success in accomplishing that end.

—Among the innumerable "memorials" by which loyal Britons demonstrated their participation in the pious joys of the "Diamond Jubilee" none is more commendable than the Victorian Order of District Nurses, an organization which was established in Canada at the time of the celebration; and which now has well-equipped training schools in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, St. John, and Halifax. The order is self-sustaining, but it recently received an appeal for aid, which has forced it to seek contributions of money from the charitably disposed at home and abroad. This appeal came from the Yukon, and was sent by the missionaries and officials stationed in that dreary land. Nurses are much needed there. Already fevers abound, and, with the Spring, there are prospects of something much like an epidemic, for the conditions are most unhealthy owing to the numerous swamps and the lack of drainage in the mining towns. Accidents, too, are numerous, and many of those arriving from the coast are badly frost-bitten. The Victorian Order, if it can raise the necessary funds, will at once send a woman Superintendent and three trained nurses to this region. The Dominion Government is taking great interest in the project, and will convey the party to its destination free of charge, besides giving tents and other necessary facilities, and placing the women under the especial charge of the Mounted Police. It is estimated that about $5,000 will be required for the expedition. This will supply a year's provisions for each nurse, full and warm personal outfits, and medical supplies, appliances, and comforts of all kinds for the sick. In addition to this there will be the salaries for the nurses, which have been fixed at $600 per annum for the Superintendent and at $500 for each of the nurses. As about every nation in the world is represented among the Yukon adventurers, all of them are interested in furthering this work.

PERSONAL.

—E. B. McKINNIE, chief engineer of the New Orleans Traction Company, is quoted by The New Orleans Times-Democrat as telling of a most remarkable incident that came under his own observation in the harbor of Havana a few days after the massacre of the Virginius filibusters. At that time Mr. McKINNIE was second assistant engineer on the steamer New York of the Alexander Mexican Mail Steamship Line, since absorbed by the Ward Line. These vessels plied between this city and Vera Cruz, via Havana. When the New York reached the Cuban capital in February, 1874, great excitement prevailed there, and the possibility of war had developed intense hostility against Americans among the Spanish residents. Several United States warships had been sent to Cuba, and included in the fleet of vessels in the harbor, according to Mr. McKINNIE's remembrance, were the Colorado, the Dictator, and the monitor Terror. "One night," continues the interview, "Capt. TIMMERMAN of the New York and I were standing on the quarter deck listening to the ship's band playing on the Colorado. This was about 8:30 o'clock. When the music stopped we heard 'pipes down,' which is a signal for the Jackies to retire. Shortly after we saw a blaze of light shoot seemingly from the Terror, which was anchored some distance away. The signal being unusual, various opinions were expressed as to what the trouble was. Finally the Colorado answered back with a rocket; boats were lowered, and Admiral POOR was rowed from the Colorado alongside the Terror. We saw a great commotion at the bow of the monitor and then our suspicions were aroused. And they were not groundless, for when the sailors returned, in spite of the reticence of the Colorado's officers, they told us that some of the representatives of the Spanish army had been caught red-handed in an attempt to put a torpedo under the bow of the Terror. Every one who saw or heard of the incident was held to secrecy, owing to the inflamed condition of things in the States. The incident, having happened twenty-four years ago, had almost passed from my mind until the destruction of the Maine, when it came to me like a flash." It seems impossible that such an incident as this could or would be suppressed, but The Times-Democrat prints the tale without hinting any doubts of its accuracy.

—For a frail little boy of twelve, the name and title of ALFONSO XIII., King of Spain, might seem to be a burden sufficiently heavy, but it is his fate to carry much more than that. His sponsors in baptism did not weary till they had added to ALFONSO this startling increment—LEON-FERDINAND-MARIE-JACQUES-ISIDORE-PASCAL-ANTOINE. As for his formal title, it has no end; at any rate, the Almanach de Gotha, which does not easily tire in such matters, takes refuge in an "etc." after recording that he is "King of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valence, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Cerdena, of Cordova, of Corcega, of Murcia, of Jaen, of Algarva, of Algezira, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the Oriental and Occidental Indies, of India, and of the Oceanic Continent, (wherever that may be,) Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Tyrol, and of Barcelona, and Lord of Biscay and Molina. That makes a pretty address to put on a letter.

—Two New York Judges found occasion last week to denounce the jury in a murder case for bringing in a verdict more lenient than the evidence presented would warrant. Of the two, Recorder GOFF expressed his indignation in the more vigorous terms, but Judge NEWBURGER, also was emphatic in his intimation that the jurymen had violated their oaths. This is a very serious matter. If capital punishment is to be abolished, it should be done legally and in order, not by little groups of men who have been intrusted with no authority in that direction.

CURRENT NOTES.

An attempt is being made in Boston to raise $50,000 for a dormitory for the girl students at Radcliffe College, Harvard University's annex. President Eliot favors it.

* * *

The Republicans of Indiana will nominate next month most, if not all, of their candidates for Congress. Calls were issued last week for seven of the thirteen district conventions.

* * *

The United States naval officers are reported to be visiting Gloucester, Mass., for the purpose of enlisting seamen for the navy. There are some 6,000 fishermen hailing from that port, hardy and experienced sailors, who can readily be taught the needs of the Government service, and will be efficient in meeting them.

* * *

A stained-glass window in memory of Jefferson Davis is to be unveiled with appropriate exercises in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., on Easter Sunday. It has this inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America. Born June 3, 1808; died Dec. 6, 1889."

* * *

Because of complaints by those who say they do a "legitimate" business, as they pay rent, Mayor Dickinson of Springfield, Mass., has decreed that all-night lunch wagons shall disappear from the streets of the city on April 1, and he explains that this does not give them official permission to remain in the streets in the intervening time.

* * *

A Boston paper reports an ex-Colonel of Massachusetts Volunteers as saying that he would "like" to take part in another military campaign, though he might not be able to stand it as well as he did before. Perhaps the ex-Colonel is misquoted. Most of the men who had military experiences in the early sixties are not anxious to repeat them now as a diversion.

* * *

The Populists of Texas are asked to express at their primaries, soon to be held, their opinion of the advisability of a Populist National Convention being held, pending the campaign of next Fall, to declare the future policy of the party, and whether it would be best to nominate the candidates for President and Vice President July 4, 1898, May 26, 1899, or Feb. 22, 1900.

* * *

Harvard College Observatory is pluming itself much upon the fact that Mr. Edward S. King succeeded on Feb. 25 in photographing satisfactorily the occultation of a star by the moon, the first time, it is claimed, the feat has been accomplished. The plate was moved automatically every second by means of an electro-magnet, and the time of the star's disappearance behind the moon was fixed to within one-tenth of a second.

The First Wild Flower.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day I picked in our park, the Crotona, the first wild flower of the season, a Claytonia Virginica, or Spring Beauty. I looked in vain for hepaticas, dogtooth, violets, and Dutchman's breeches, so I am compelled to regard the Spring Beauty as our earliest flower. I found only one solitary specimen, but I stumbled on a colony of garter snakes—nine in number. They were basking on a sunny knoll on the banks of Indian Pond, and were as bright and beautiful as they could be. Timid, graceful, shining, how their real nature is misrepresented and maligned. In a few days the snakes will have disappeared, and the dear old woods will be carpeted with troops and ranks and armies of wild flowers.

G. B. HENDRICKSON,
Botanist of the Bronx.
West Farms, N. Y., March 19, 1898.

A GOVERNOR'S VETO POWER.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

The proposition to give the Governor of Ohio the veto power has materialized in the shape of a joint resolution introduced in the Senate, providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the popular vote at the election in 1899. It cannot be submitted at the election in November of the present year because all proposed changes in the Constitution must be submitted to the electors at "the next election for Senators and Representatives," and that election will not take place until next year.

The peculiarity in the political system of Ohio that the Governor has so little power in comparison with the Governors of the majority of States has been the subject of much comment. Its origin may not be generally understood. One man is responsible for the fact that when the first Constitution of the State was framed the Gubernatorial office was shorn of nearly everything in the shape of power and the legislative power made practically absolute.

When Congress organized the Northwest Territory, out of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of the State of Minnesota were afterward formed, the legislative function was vested in the Governor and three Judges. They were not empowered to frame original laws, but only to select from the statute books of the original States such laws as they might deem fitted to the condition of the people, and that were absolutely necessary for their welfare. The first Governor was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a Scotch-American who had served with distinction in the British war against France in Canada and in the Revolutionary Army against Great Britain, and was President of Congress when the ordinance of 1787 was passed. The three Judges first appointed were Judge Parsons of Connecticut, Judge Varnum of Rhode Island, and Judge Symmes of New Jersey. The first two soon died, and their places were filled with Gen. Rufus Putnam, who led the colonists that settled Marietta, Ohio, and George Turner of North Carolina.

Differences of opinion arose between Gov. St. Clair and the Judges as to the powers of the Governor in matters of legislation. The Governor insisted that he had absolute power of veto; the Judges held that he was only part of the lawmaking power, and that a majority could legislate. As the Governor and the Judges differed on many other points, the veto question became an important one, and was a cause of continual irritation. The system of government provided for in the ordinance of 1787 was modified in 1791, after the Constitution of the United States had been in operation a couple of years, but St. Clair continued Governor, and persisted in his arbitrary policy. As a result he was extremely unpopular with the people of the Territory.

In April, 1802, an enabling act was passed for the admission into the Union of a new State, the boundaries of which were defined. A convention was directed to be held in November of that year to decide whether it were expedient at once to form a Constitution and Government, and if the decision were affirmative, to proceed with the formation of a Constitution. At that convention Gov. St. Clair appeared and made a bitter speech against the enabling act. This highly incensed the convention and influenced its subsequent action. The President removed St. Clair and promoted Secretary Byrd to the Governorship until the new Government should be formed.

With the recollection of Gov. St. Clair's arbitrary rule fresh in their minds, the framers of the first Constitution of the State of Ohio deliberately gave the Governor but a mere semblance of power. He was permitted no part whatever in the enactment of laws and very little in their enforcement. The General Assembly had absolute power of legislation, and appointed the principal State officers, including the Generals of militia and the Judges. Rufus King, in his volume on Ohio, says the Government created by the Constitution of 1802 "had no Executive, a half-starved, short-lived judiciary, and a lop-sided Legislature." The Governor had practically little to do beyond reprieving criminals and appointing notaries. In the new Constitution of 1851, still in force, some defects were corrected, and the powers of the Governor enlarged, but the reaction against St. Clair's arbitrary rule had not died out, and the Governor was still denied the veto power, Ohio being one of the four States that have always denied the Executive all participation in legislation, the other three being North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Delaware.

An Eagle for the Brooklyn.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

Eighteen months ago Mr. Drumond Nicol of Manassas captured a golden eagle, and after keeping it a short time he sold it to Mr. J. W. Keith. The latter found that it was a tax on his time to care for it and at the same time to attend to his duties to the Southern Railway. He wrote to the Commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk asking him to confer with some of the Captains of the navy and ascertain who would be glad to have the bird as a mascot. The Commandant turned Mr. Keith's letter over to Capt. F. A. Cook of the United States steamship Brooklyn, lying in Hampton Roads. The Captain asked that the eagle be sent to him, and expressed delight in being able to get hold of it. Thursday night Mr. Keith shipped the bird to Newport News to become a subject of the United States. This eagle is a splendid specimen of its kind. It measures 6 feet 4 inches from tip to tip of its wings, is about four years old, and has been so far tamed that it takes its food from one's hand.

Portrait of Neal Dow for Portland.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

Soon after the death of Gen. Neal Dow Mayor Randall, in a note to Col. Fred N. Dow, expressed his own desire and what he believed to be the wish of the citizens of Portland generally that an oil painting of Gen. Neal Dow, an ex-Mayor of the city, should be furnished for the Mayor's office. Col. Dow has caused such a portrait to be painted by Walter Gilman Page, the Boston artist, and it will be presented to the city Monday afternoon, March 21, at the Mayor's office. Judge Joseph W. Symonds and the Rev. Dr. Burrage will make brief addresses, and Mayor Randall will respond, accepting the portrait in behalf of the city. The painting is life-size, three-quarter length. It is from a photograph taken when Gen. Dow was about eighty years of age, and is said to be a very good likeness and a fine work of art.

Women on a State Committee.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Republican State Committee of Idaho has taken steps to adapt itself to the new condition of things brought about by the admission of women to the ballot boxes. At a recent meeting of the committee a resolution was adopted requesting the Chairman of each Republican County Committee to furnish the name of a Republican woman willing and competent to serve as a member of the State Central Committee. When the names of such women are suggested they are to be appointed to serve on the committee, and the right of women to direct and govern the party, as well as to vote for its candidates, will be fully recognized. Idaho is the fourth State to confer full suffrage rights on woman, the others being Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. These States adjoin each other, and form a compact body of woman suffrage States.

The Election Quandary in Texas.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The State administration figures that it will cost $20,000 less to call the Legislature together and make the day for voting on the Confederate veteran amendment the same as general election day than it would to have two separate elections. As it is now, owing to the confusion of dates by the Legislature in providing for the submission of a Constitutional amendment to authorize the pensioning of indigent Confederate veterans, two elections will be necessary this year, held on separate days a week apart. As to mathematics, the problem seems simple enough, but as to politics, no one can be entirely sure that the administration can resist the pressure and have the Legislature attend to one matter alone and then quit.

The Rev. Dr. Webb's Epitaph.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A monument is to be erected at the grave of the Rev. J. Wesley Webb, D. D., in Huntington, West Va. He died of grief soon after his son William was murdered last Fall. The monument will bear this inscription:

"Here lies the body of J. Wesley Webb, a firm believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, Jeffersonian Democracy, and the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Relatives say that Dr. Webb made the above request on his deathbed. He was in the Methodist Episcopal Conference for more than thirty years, ten years of which he was stationed at Wheeling, West Va.

The Farmers in Good Luck.

From The Lowville Times.

It is a curious fact that while farm products have been advancing, prices of articles which farmers must buy have in most cases decreased. Latest reports from New York markets show a marked reduction in prices of cotton goods, shoes, articles of iron and steel, coffee, and many other articles of daily consumption, while in practically everything which the farmer produces there has been a marked increase.

A Rare Combination.

From The Niagara Falls Journal.

Niagara Falls can furnish not only the greatest cataract and the cheapest power in the world, but also a severe electric storm and an ice bridge at the same time on the eve of St. Patrick's Day.

NUGGETS.

Ownership Questioned.

Edison claims that all the talking machines now in use belong to him. How about this, Senator Mason?—Denver Post.

Changed Feelings.

"What do you suppose is the reason that Brown has stopped yelling for war?"

"Why, he has just been reminded of the fact that he has some property interests at the seaboard."—Chicago Post.

Sympathetic.

"Do you suppose Mrs. Manywed really loves her lawyer admirer?"

"In a way, yes. You see, he secured all her divorces for her, and he's a sort of a connecting link with the past."—Philadelphia North American.

Wine Works Wonders.

Wine Dealer—Did you see vat Beesmark say? He say champagne give courage.

Customer—I presume that is so. After I've gulped down one glass, I'm brave enough to drink a whole bottle without wondering what sort of chemicals it's made of.—New York Weekly.

Hopeless.

"Why do you allow your wife to rule you as if you were a baby?" indignantly asked Mr. Meeker's brother. "You ought to have a voice once in a while in the management of the household. Assert your independence."

"Independence!" echoed Mr. Meeker, bitterly. "She won't even grant me autonomy."—Chicago Tribune.

NEW BEACONS SET.

TO THE HEROES OF THE WARSHIP MAINE.

John Jerome Rooney in Seventh Regiment Gazette.

No more, no more shall come the brave—
The champions of the free—
Who bore our flag upon the wave
From farthest sea to sea:

No cheer shall rise from sailor lip
To greet the starry fold,
The ensign of the gallant ship
Shall be no more unroll'd!

Three hundred heroes in their might
Their country's summons heard—
Thrice-sworn to guard their country's right
From harm of deed or word;

Nor trustier band e'er faced a foe
Upon the surging deep,
Nor met the thousand-shotted blow
Along the bloody steep!

Not theirs the fierce delight to feel
The fury of the fray—
To know their steel quick answered steel
Where foemen barr'd the way;

But in the shadow of the gloom
That round the proud ship fell
There burst the awful roar of doom
And fires of sudden hell!

They died as only men can die
Who follow, as their star,
Grim Duty's light—nor question why—
Thro' paths of peace and war!

Beside the sea their graves are set—
Beneath the surging foam—
And many a Northland eye is wet
Because they come not home!

They come not home forevermore,
But evermore they'll be,
From lake to gulf, from shore to shore,
New beacons to the free—

New lights upon the rocky coasts
To guide our Ship of State;
New proof how hearts, too brave for boasts,
In serving may be great!

TA-LIEN-WAN FOR RUSSIA

China Offers a Lease on Condition That She Be Allowed to Retain Port Arthur.

CHINA MOVING HER TROOPS

Port Arthur Garrison Increased and Detachments Sent to Other Points —Negotiations with France Postponed.

PEKIN, March 20.—China, it is said, has offered to lease to Russia Ta-lien-wan and to allow the proposed railway from Petuna to Kwang-Chung-Tu, Mukden, and Port Arthur to be constructed, provided Port Arthur remains in China's hands.

It is rumored that the Chinese Government is increasing the Port Arthur garrison by 300 men, and is also sending troops to Taku and Shan-hai-kwan.

The interview which was to have been had on Friday by M. Dubois, the French Chargé d'Affaires, with the authorities was postponed owing to the sacrifices in the Temple of the Sun. China, it is asserted, proposes to yield only to the demands relative to the Province of Kwang-Si.

LONDON, March 21.—The Chinese Ambassador visited the Foreign Office Saturday evening by special invitation. It is supposed that the French demands in China were the subject of discussion. There are some doubts as to the extent of the demands.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, mentions a report that the Yang-tse Valley is included, which tends to confirm the report from Pekin that France has demanded that China shall not cede any portion of the Province of Kwei-Chau, this province being within the valley. The Times has a dispatch from Pekin, however, which explains that the demands apply only to the three provinces—Kwang-Tung, Kwang-Si, and Yun-Nan.

Discussing the matter editorially, The Times suggests as an explanation of these discrepancies that M. Dubail, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, has demanded more than he was authorized to demand, and that M. Hanotaux in consequence has disavowed him in the statement issued yesterday, saying that there was no connection between the demands of the French Government in China and the Chinese loan.

The Paris correspondent of The Times reports passages of a conversation with a diplomatist in the course of which M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, repudiated the idea that he desired to join any scheme for the disintegration of China.

The correspondent represents M. Hanotaux as saying that France had nothing to gain by taking Chinese territory; that Tonquin was enough for her; that she did not desire to settle in the Yun-Nan Province or to seize Southern China, and that M. Dubail had not been authorized to enter upon the important negotiations attributed to him.

"France is not jealous of the Chinese loan arrangement," said M. Hanotaux. "We think, on the contrary, it will induce England to keep China in as good a condition as possible."

BRITISH FLEET AUGMENTED.

Thirty or Forty Vessels Now on the China Station.

TACOMA, Washington, March 20.—Officers of the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, which arrived here last night from China and Japan, report that the British Government is massing a very powerful fleet of warships in Chinese waters, and that the British are buying all the coal coming to those waters for their men-of-war, and so anxious are they to get it that they send vessels to sea, and there hail the coalers and bargain for their cargoes, paying gilt-edged prices, if necessary.

The British are said to be buying all the available coal from the Suez Canal to the northern coast of Siberia, as they do not want to use Japanese coal.

Purser McDonald says there are now thirty or forty British warships on the China station, and the fleet has been augmented considerably during the last few weeks. Among the latest arrivals was the big marine fighter Powerful, one of the most destructive vessels afloat.

BATTLE IN NUBIA IMMINENT.

The Anglo-Egyptian Column Makes a Forced March to Surprise the Dervishes.

ATBARA CAMP, Nubia, March 20.—A battle is imminent between the Anglo-Egyptian column and the Dervishes. The combined forces have arrived at the Hudi Fords after a splendid march of five hours from Kunar, partly through a dust storm. There is no sign of the enemy, who, it is believed, are not aware of the proximity of the British.

The Anglo-Egyptian Army has formed a strong zereba for the night. All the fords on the Atbara are held by the cavalry and camel corps.

A TRANSVAAL PAPER'S THREAT.

JOHANNESBURG, March 20.—The Standard and Digger's News, in a seemingly inspired article, says:

"War is almost inevitable unless England abandons her claim to suzerainty."

Fishing Crew Saved.

NEWHAVEN, England, March 20.—The fishing vessel Cecilia has been towed to this port after a collision with the Norwegian bark Isabella, Capt. Knudsen, from Savannah, Feb. 12, for Rotterdam, which passed the Lizard March 18. The collision took place thirty-five miles south of Brighton. The crew abandoned the Cecilia, and reached Newhaven in safety.

Train Wreckers' Work Near Cork.

CORK, March 20.—On the Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway, where a strike is in progress, the line patrol discovered this evening that the rails had been torn up at the approach to a viaduct seventy feet high, a few miles from Cork. The patrol was just able to stop the express.

Indian Budget Statement.

CALCUTTA, March 20.—The budget statement to be read to the Legislative Council to-morrow is very favorable. It estimates that there will be a surplus of 890,000 rupees for the coming year, and it reviews twenty years of Indian finance, though without discussing the currency policy.

To Search for Herr Andree.

BERLIN, March 20.—Theodor Lerner, with an expedition aided from State and private sources, will start on the steamer Helgoland next May in search of Herr Andrée, the missing aeronaut, and to prosecute scientific investigations.

James Payn Fatally Ill.

LONDON, March 20.—James Payn, the novelist and journalist, is dying. He was born at Rodney Lodge, Cheltenham, Feb. 28, 1830, and has been constantly before the public as a writer of fiction for nearly forty years.

Indian Frontier Campaign Ended.

CALCUTTA, March 20.—The fighting on the northwest frontier is now regarded as ended. The rebels have given the seventy hostages demanded.

Miss St. John, the Actress, Dying.

LONDON, March 20.—Miss Florence St. John, the actress, is dying.

UNION PACIFIC SLEEPERS.

OMAHA, March 20.—Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and party reached Omaha this afternoon from the West and are guests of Brig. Gen. Coppinger, Commander of the Department of the Missouri.

Dr. Webb, when asked if his company expected to make an exclusive contract with the Union Pacific for the use of Wagner, instead of Pullman sleepers, said he did not care to discuss the topic, but would have a conference with President Burt in New York during the week, when the contract would likely be signed.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE REASSEMBLING OF THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.—The Austrian Reichsrath is slated to reconvene to-day. The consensus of opinion in Vienna seems to be that Count von Thun, the new Premier, will be no more fortunate in dealing with the distracted Assembly than was Count Badeni. The Berlin, Paris, and London press generally agree that even if the partisans of obstruction should for a time permit the transaction of business, it will not be for very long, and that the dissolution of the present Reichsrath at no distant date is almost a foregone conclusion. Possibly the Government, or, at all events, Count von Thun, may have some surprise in store. The logical sequence of a dissolution would be new elections, but the Vienna press of all parties is convinced that this could not peacefully be done under the present franchise. Count von Thun seems bent on securing for the Government the support of the moderate German party, and this, it is believed in Vienna, he will achieve, for one member of his Cabinet is a Liberal-German landowner, Dr. Baernreither, who is said to have a large following in the lower house. In the meantime, the anti-Semitic spirit has been augmented by the introduction in the Vienna Diet the other day of a new election bill, of which the following are the principal measures: (1) The introduction of direct and universal suffrage; (2) the age of voting fixed at twenty-six years; (3) obligation to vote under penalty of imprisonment; (4) exclusion from the privilege of suffrage of all Jews and those remotely connected with that race, either by marriage or remote ancestry; (5) adequate measures to prevent all corruption at the polls.

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MILITARY MANOEUVRES IN FRANCE.—The French Ministry of War has just issued an elaborate programme for the military manoeuvres which will take place next October on the fields of Châlons. Besides the cavalry and infantry drills by brigade and division there will be two important assemblies with larger bodies. The Third Army Corps, one of whose divisions is in Normandy and the other in Paris, will occupy a week in manoeuvres applicable in actual war, in which the new field batteries will play an important part. At the end of the week the Third Corps, re-inforced by the Third Division of cavalry, will manoeuvre for a week under the personal direction of Gen. Jamont, Generalissimo of the French Army, against the Sixth Corps, commanded by Gen. Kessler, who will be aided by the Fourth Division of Cavalry. On his side Gen. de Négrier will direct the manoeuvres participated in by the Eighth and Thirteenth Corps, as well as those of the Sixth and Seventh Cavalry divisions. On Oct. 15 a siege such as may occur in real warfare will take place at Châlons, but the details of this have not been made public.

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TRIAL FOR QUICK-FIRING GUN CARRIAGES.—For two years the British War Office has discussed the subject of field carriages for quick-firing guns, but nothing definite had been done until recently, when it was decided to hold a series of competitive trials at Shoeburyness in April. Six rivals are in the field, including Elswick, Maxim-Nordenfelt, and Vickers. Although Vickers and Maxim-Nordenfelt are now amalgamated, they are sending in separate designs. It is the general belief in British military circles that even should the trials at Shoeburyness result in the adoption of a special carriage, no attempt can be made to mount field service quick-firing guns on it until 1900 at the earliest. Great efforts are now being made to complete the arming of the new field artillery batteries, and they are being supplied with ordinary field carriages.

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BIRMINGHAM RIFLES FOR THE BOERS.—It is reported in London that the Transvaal Government has ordered 25,000 rifles for immediate delivery from a Birmingham firm, and that one well-known large gun manufacturer and several ammunition companies are busy with extensive orders from the same source. Westly, Richards & Co., (Limited,) last year consigned 18,000 rifles to the Boer Government.

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ONE PHASE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900—The coming Paris Exposition will be rich in panoramas and dioramas. The veteran artist Poilpot will give the history of exhibitions in a series of brilliant views of the most famous enterprises of this stamp, ranging from the first French National Exhibition of 1798 to the World's Fair of Chicago in 1893. The work will illustrate the changes in costume, locomotion, illumination, architecture, and other branches of human activity during the century. Another composition by the same artist will revive the glories of Jena, as a sort of set-off to the too persistent Teutonic glorification of Sédan. Other artists will rival this painting by exhibiting compositions based on nearly all the French victories to be found on the Arc de Triomphe. A "Soirée at the Tuileries" will group all the celebrities of the epoch of the First Napoleon. M. Louis Dumoulin, the marine painter, is hard at work on his series of canvases illustrating "A Tour of the World in Eighty Minutes." Against the background real figures will be introduced engaged in national dances or national sports.

ENTERPRISE CADETS UPSET.

BOSTON, March 20.—One of the boats of the training ship Enterprise was capsized in the harbor this morning, and seven cadets had a narrow escape from drowning. Fortunately, they were sighted by the police boat and taken from the water considerably chilled and exhausted.

The boys left the Enterprise for a sail, but when about two miles down the harbor a squall struck the boat, and she went over without warning. The boys were all good swimmers, and managed to keep afloat until picked up by the police boat.

POLES KILLED BY COAL GAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20.—Kasimir Obara and Szymon Galuszka, two Poles, were found dead in bed this morning in the parochial residence connected with the Independent Polish Catholic Church of Chicopee. It is supposed that they were drunk when they went to bed and carelessly built a rousing fire in the hot-air furnace in the cellar of the house.

They permitted the register to remain open and then went to bed. Coal gas and hot air came up in such quantities that the medical examiner considered that they died in an hour after retiring. Obara was the household servant of the pastor of the church, and Galuszka was a friend whom he had induced to spend the evening with him.

Epidemic at Geneseo.

ROCHESTER, March 20.—An epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria is raging in Geneseo, a small village fifty miles south of here. A number of fresh and serious cases of the diphtheria were reported to the village health authorities to-night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Augustin Daly has made a contract for three years with Yvette Violette to appear in his coming production of "La Poupée."

Klaw & Erlanger have purchased from Dr. William A. Hammond of Washington an option on his play "Love and Treason." This is a war play, with scenes laid on the Potomac during the period of the civil war.

The elder Joseph Wheelock has been engaged to play Harry Harwood's part in "The White Heather," beginning to-night. It is the part of James Hume. Mr. Harwood retires from the cast to become a member of "The Heart of Maryland" company, which is to produce the play in London next month.

The début of Miss Margaret Fuller is to take place at an invitation matinée at the Knickerbocker Theatre Tuesday, instead, as announced, of Wednesday, under the direction of Frank Perley. The company engaged in her support is composed of Joseph Haworth, Joseph Wheelock, Edgar Davenport, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, and Miss Frances Gaunt.

In order that there might be no hitch in the first performance of the new musical comedy, "Monte Carlo," to-night at the Herald Square Theatre, E. E. Rice, who is responsible for the production of the play, gave a trial performance of it last night to about 200 people, including several guests, and all those connected with the piece in an official capacity. The performance went off smoothly, and several photographs of the company were taken.

Soldiers, cowboys, Arabians, Mexicans, and various other people from many different lands who are to take part in Buffalo Bill's Wild West were actively engaged Saturday in rehearsals at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, and will continue holding them until the day before the opening performance, on March 31, at Madison Square Garden. Chief among the novelties which will be presented this year is a realistic representation of Custer's last rally, at which some of the Indians who will take part were present at the original engagement.

LABOR UNION DIFFERENCES.

Socialists and Their Opponents Show Bitter Feeling at the Sunday Meeting.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday tended to bring out the bitter feeling that exists between the Socialists on one side and trade and labor unions that do not belong to that party on the other.

Delegate Haupt of the cigarmakers, in speaking on the strike in the cigar factory of Seidenberg & Co., in East Seventy-first Street, said that when a general strike was ordered in that factory, several men remained at work, and these were formed into a union by the Socialist agitator Daniel De Leon, under the name of Pioneers, No. 141, Social Trade and Labor Alliance. The Pioneers, however, could not do all the work required of them, and when they went to join the strikers they were ejected from the meeting hall. Thereupon De Leon called for a mass meeting, and said that the strike had been gotten up to oust the Jewish workmen.

"De Leon and his fellow Socialists are always bragging about principle," said Delegate Prince, "but they are the arch enemies of labor and wreckers of trades unions. They hate trades unions more than capitalists and trusts do."

Then a delegate complained that Bernard Hughes had refused to join in a strike against the Boston Dry Dock Company in the Erie Basin. "Hughes is an extreme Socialist," said Delegate Hawkesworth of the Amalgamated Engineers, "but he won't stay in the union long. He'll be put out."

Then Delegate Heaning of the shoe workers complained that De Leon and Brower, the Master Workman of the Socialist faction of District Assembly 49, were trying hard to break up the Shoe Workers' Union, and had organized a rival Socialist organization for that purpose.

The next question that came up was a quarrel between the building trades and miscellaneous sections of the Central Labor Union over the admission of the rival coach drivers, the Knights of Labor, Liberty Dawn Association, and the Maher faction of that body, that has adopted the name of the Manhattan Coach Drivers' Association. The building trades section had induced the Central Labor Union to admit the Knights faction, while the miscellaneous section admitted the Maher faction.

Delegate Daly held that that section had violated the by-laws in doing so. "Under the constitution," he said, "a union must be at least six months old to entitle it to admission, and the Manhattan Coach Drivers' Association has just been organized."

Chairman William J. O'Brien, who belongs to the building trades section, decided that Daly was right.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," cried Delegate Johnson of the musicians, who belongs to the miscellaneous section. "Political organizations often change their names."

"But this is not a political body, and the date on that union's seal shows that it is a new union," replied the Chair.

The Chair was sustained, and Delegate George Warner moved that the miscellaneous section take action in the matter within two weeks or be suspended.

"The constitution makes no provision for the suspension of a section," said the Chair.

"If it does not obey, what are you going to do about it?" asked Warner. "And it has not yet acted on the admission of the Liberty Dawn Association either."

It was decided to make this matter the special order of the day at the meeting after next.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers said that August B. Ahrens, a member of the Brass Workers' Union, had become blind. In 1882 he saved over 100 lives by giving an alarm of fire in a double tenement at 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, in the dead of night. A benefit will be given for him on Saturday evening at Clarendon Hall.

$10,000 FOR A LIQUOR CURE.

A Liberal Ohio Man Anxious to Stop Drinking.

MARION, Ohio, March 20.—Allyn W. Dunlap of Troy, Ohio, who recently inherited a fortune, has been dispersing it with a liberal hand since his arrival in this city about a week ago with the Robert Wayne company, posing as the advance agent. One of his favorite pastimes is to smash hats and replace them with new ones. He has made liberal investments also in expensive jewelry and clothing.

He offers to pay $10,000 to any person who will cure him of the drinking habit, and says that he has taken the Keely cure without the desired effect. He will go from here to Indianapolis with the company.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Out of the Proceeds, $9,300 Is Given to Institutions.

The committee which had charge of the German Charity Ball in the Metropolitan Opera House three weeks ago met yesterday afternoon in Liederkranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street, Rudolph J. Schaefer presiding.

Treasurer Hubert Cillis, who is also the Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, submitted his report, showing a cash surplus on hand of $9,500. The Committee on Distribution, comprising Edward Burghard, R. F. Palmenberg, and Fred Treuleben, ordered that the sums specified be given to the following named institutions: German Hospital, $1,400; German Poliklinik, $1,000; German Aid Society, $1,200; St. Mark's Hospital, $1,000; St. Francis Hospital, $1,000; Warburg Orphan Asylum, $900; West Side German Dispensary, $850; German Ladies' Aid Society, $850; Isabella Home, $1,000; total, $9,300.

German hospitals and charitable institutions have received in all the sum of $75,000 during the eight years in which the German Charity Ball Committee has been in existence.

Charitable Society Election.

A meeting of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue, for the purpose of electing officers. Herbert H. Levene, a Director of the society, presided. There were about 125 votes cast, Miss Malvina Newman being elected President, Miss Julia Feist Vice President, and Miss Wolfine Dunkirk Recording Secretary. Arrangements were also completed for the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the society by a banquet in Terrace Garden on April 17.

The Kind Word Society's Appeal.

The Kind Word Society, which during the last year has found situations, principally in the country, for nearly 500 women and children, appeals to the public for money to carry on its work. Three hundred dollars will enable it to carry on the work for the coming year. Five dollars will secure homes for three persons. Any contributions, however small, will be gladly received, promptly acknowledged, and may be sent to Miss M. E. Shea, Secretary, 116 East Forty-seventh Street.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Charlotte Winturn, author of "The Science of Human Activity," will speak to-morrow night in the parlors of the Royal Asiatic Academy, on Stuyvesant Park. Well-known artists will furnish entertainment. J. Guelph Norman, Director of the academy, will preside.

Mrs. Mary H. Peabody's lecture on Goethe's "Faust," which is a literary criticism, takes place Wednesday evening at the Van Norman Institute, 280 West Seventy-first Street.

On Friday Marshall Darrach's final Shakespeare matinée at the Waldorf-Astoria takes place at 3:15 P. M. He will recite from "Hamlet."

The last of the series of four "Sketches of New York," given by Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton of Staten Island, will take place at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in the Assembly Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Prof. James Hervey Hyslop will discuss "Psychical Research" at 3:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon at 64 East Fifty-eighth Street. This is the fourth in a course of five readings given under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College for the Emma Weed Memorial Room fund.

On Wednesday, April 13, in Carnegie Lyceum, will take place the full dress rehearsal of the play that the Amateur Comedy Club, of which John F. Plummer is Secretary, will give to their clientele of friends on the following three evenings. Wednesday's audience will be composed of the inmates of various charitable institutions for children, as it is the practice of the club to thus give the little ones a treat, and themselves a trial audience at the same time. Besides these young beneficiaries practically none but the favored associate members, numbering about 200, will see the performance.

MOODY'S LAST MEETINGS

Scenes of Excitement Mark the Close of the Services in the Grand Central Palace.

IS JESUS WANTED ON EARTH?

The Evangelist Makes This Question His Theme, and Says If Put to Popular Vote Christ Would Not Carry a Single Precinct.

Dwight L. Moody completed his series of meetings at the Grand Central Palace last night. For eight days he had held three regular services daily, besides special prayer meetings, "after-meetings," experience meetings, &c., and had assisted in almost hourly services from 10 A. M. to 11 at night.

The meetings yesterday at 3 and 8 P. M. were as large as could be held within that hall. On both occasions there was not even standing room left. In the afternoon several hundred were turned away; and at night more than a thousand were unable to find seats or a place to stand, and left the building. The meeting in the evening was, indeed, the climax of the mission service of a week. The audience had grown in size and enthusiasm, and last night the hall was more closely packed than it had been, and only the most enthusiastic procured seats by getting there long before Mr. Moody began his sermon.

Possibly the most striking feature of the meetings was the way in which the evangelist withstood the intense strain on voice, body, nerve, and brain. Last night when he began speaking his voice had a little weariness in it; but this soon passed away and his words rang clear and true to the remotest corners of the hall. It was not only strong and clear, but it seemed to possess something like hypnotic power.

Toward the end of the evening he concluded his mission in this city by an appeal to the people. He had preached in a desultory way about the parable of the supper in Luke, and then applied his text by inviting all to the feast that Jesus has prepared. He called upon all who would accept the standing invitation to rise and say: "By the grace of God I will."

At first no one rose. The vast audience sat stolid and still. He again asked all to stand and accept the invitation. Still no one responded. A third appeal brought forth one reply, a faint "I will," that swept over the silent crowd like a frightened whisper. This was followed by another "I will," and another, and another. Then persons began rising all over the hall. A negro woman in front stood up and shouted, almost defiantly: "By the grace of God, I will be with you!" In another minute hundreds were standing, and a long chorus of "I will's" was sent up to the platform.

"Thank God for these 'I will's,'" said Mr. Moody.

Is Jesus Wanted on Earth?

At the afternoon meeting Mr. Moody preached on the subject of the world's refusal to welcome the coming of Jesus. The platform was occupied by several hundred singers, and a dozen ministers. Among those who were assisting Mr. Moody in the services were William E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, and the Rev. Drs. Claggett, Moore, and Avery.

An interesting part of the programme of both afternoon and evening meetings was the singing by Prof. Towner and Miss Updegraff of the hymn, "Saved by Grace." A large number of requests were sent to Mr. Moody that they sing the hymn again at night. It was rendered with exquisite grace and effect both times.

Mr. Moody announced in the afternoon that only $800 had been collected for the starving Cubans on Saturday, but that promised contributions will bring the amount up to at least $1,000.

"Somebody wrote to me yesterday," he said, "that the Catholics should look after their own poor. God help such a shriveled soul!"

He then announced that the expenses of the meetings have already been paid and that all money now collected will be used to place books in the prisons.

"I am writing a little book myself," he said, "which will cost only 10 cents a piece. It is on the Ten Commandments—just the commandments and a word or two about each. Each one of you can afford at least to buy one or two of these books and place them in some prisoner's hands.

"I want to make one request. Don't write me grumbling letters. Grumble, if you want to, but don't write me about it and bother me."

Mr. Moody read from Revelations and from John, and took as his text the seventh verse of the second chapter of Luke: "And laid Him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn."

"For four thousand years the world had been looking for Jesus; its prophets and its devout men had been watching for Him with yearning hearts; and yet when He came there was no room for Him. He came to seek that which was lost, to give strength to the weak, sight to the blind, liberty to captives, to heal broken hearts, to reveal the Father, to give life and not to take it, and yet when He came there was no room for Him on the earth He came to save.

"I was in Chicago when the Prince of Wales visited that city. The people were proud of the honor the Prince was showing to Chicago, and had all the brass bands that could be brought together, and turned out by thousands, making the day a holiday, suspending business—all to welcome an earthly Prince. But when the Prince of Peace comes on earth, what do we find? No room; no room anywhere.

People Would Vote Against Christ Now.

"People say that if the world had known who He was, it would have welcomed Him. Didn't it know? When the wise men told Herod the Messiah had been born in Bethlehem, he sent out and had all the male children killed in the hope of killing Jesus.

"He was never welcomed. In Capernaum they hailed Him eagerly at first, but soon tired of Him and made it to hot for Him. Did Jerusalem, where stood His Father's temple, welcome Him? It is a mystery to me that the Jews do not, even now, rise up and receive Him at least as the chief of the prophets. Crowds flocked to hear Him at first, but they soon melted away. Many left Him, and even some of His disciples went back and walked no more with Him. He was left almost alone and slept on the ground. The Son of Man had not where to lay His head.

"When Jesus came they laid Him in a borrowed manger. When He instituted the supper it was in a borrowed chamber. The only time He ever rode on earth it was on a borrowed beast. He, who owned the starry heavens, had no place to lay His head.

"Are times better? Has there been any change in the 1,900 years since He was put in that borrowed cradle? I think not. If Christ should come to the world to-day it would not welcome Him. If the question could be put to a popular vote I do not believe that a single State would vote for the coming of Jesus to reign here as He reigns in heaven. I do not believe a single county, a single ward in this city, or a single precinct in this country would vote for His coming. We don't want Him. There is no room for Him now in our homes or in our hearts. The Odd Fellows and Free Masons would blackball Him, and even the churches would find His presence inconvenient. He would break up some things in the churches.

"The political parties wouldn't want Him. The Republican Party would vote for the biggest blackguard on earth rather than for Him. The Democrats would vote solidly against Him. Even the Prohibitionists wouldn't want Him here. I see some of you shaking your heads. Well, shake 'em. [Laughter.] I'm talking facts.

"Some one said that if truth were embodied the world would fall down and worship it. Would it? Why doesn't it fall down and worship Jesus? Jesus lost his reputation before He had preached for thirty days. If an archangel came down and preached in New York he would lose his reputation inside of thirty days and his public character would be as black as night.

Unpopularity of Religion.

"Martha of Bethany never did a more unpopular thing than when she invited Jesus to come to her home. Nothing would be so unpopular in some places in this city than to invite Jesus of Nazareth to your homes. But Jesus valued that little retreat, and often when He was weary and lonely He and His disciples would leave the uncharitable city and go down into the Valley of Jehosaphat and over the hill to Bethany, where there was always a clean room for Him, and, perhaps, fresh flowers.

"And it was a blessing to have such a friend as Jesus. When Jonathan Edwards was dying of smallpox in Cambridge he said: 'Where is my old friend, Jesus of Nazareth?'

"Do you remember the message that Mary and Martha sent to Jesus when Lazarus was sick unto death? I like that message. It was: 'He whom Thou lovest is sick.' They didn't ask Jesus to come. They knew that it was enough to tell Him that Lazarus, the beloved of God and man, was sick.

"Once, when I was returning from Europe, a man on the boat was dying of consumption. As we approached New York he realized that he would not be able to go home, and asked us to telegraph to his mother. He said, 'Just say: "I am sick."' 'Is that all?' we asked. 'Hadn't we better say, "Come to New York"?' 'No, that's enough. Mother will come.'

"When Jesus was told that Lazarus was dead He said that he was not, and when the message was taken to Mary and Martha, doubt began to enter and cloud their hearts. They said: 'If He were a true prophet, He would have known Lazarus is dead.' But Jesus, when He comes, replies to these doubts: 'I am the resurrection and the life.' There was no death with Him."

The Feast and the Excuses.

In the evening the evangelist took up the subject of "The Great Supper," and the three men who sent excuses.

"The excuses that these three men sent for not accepting the invitation to the feast were the poorest, lyingest excuses they could have devised. And yet I challenge any of you to stand up and give one as good for not accepting the invitation of Jesus."

A man rose in the gallery and began: "Mr Moody—"

But a woman sitting by him pulled him back into his seat.

"Excuses started in Eden. The first and the meanest the world ever heard was made there. When God asked Adam about eating the fruit, Adam said, 'The woman tempted me and I did eat.' I hate a man that hides behind his wife. (Laughter.)

"People are not often invited to royal feasts. I have been in England many a time, but I have never been invited to dine at Windsor Castle yet. (Laughter.)

"One man said 'I have bought a piece of ground, and must go and see it.' Why didn't he look at it before he bought it?

"Another said, 'I have married a wife.' Why didn't he take his wife with him? [Laughter.]

"Some people won't join the church because they say there are hypocrites in the church. For every hypocrite you show me in the Church I will show you 100 outside. We don't preach ourselves; we preach Jesus. Pick a flaw in His character, will you? There would be a jubilee in hell if a single defect could be found in that character."

Mr. Moody will start for Chicago this morning. He has already engaged the Auditorium of the Northwestern University, where he will hold a series of meetings this week and next.

THE UNITARIAN VESPERS.

Addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Collyer and Wright.

In the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the two opening addresses of the second series arranged by the Unitarian Club of New York in co-operation with the churches of that denomination in this city were made last evening. The subject to be dealt with in these vesper discourses during the series now entered upon is "The Religion and the Church of To-day and To-morrow." The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright was the first speaker, and he dwelt upon "What Is Religion?" the second address being by the Rev. Robert Collyer on "Will Religion Ever Pass Away?"

Having given the definition of religion as made by a number of writers, Mr. Wright referred to the definition by the Unitarian leader, Dr. James Martineau: "Not the truth or any stereotyped proposition, but the highest life of the moving spirit." He did not think this definition could be improved upon. Mr. Wright defined it himself as "The right relation to philosophy, the whole harmony of one's powers properly adjusted and employed."

"What do we seek in everything in life except to touch reality and to become real?" he said. "Religion claims the whole man or it is an insignificant fragment that can safely be neglected. It is a thing to be felt rather than a thing to be learned. It is the spiritual side of every real thing. Religion makes a man rise in thought and rise in action, as the water which has its sources high above it must rise to the summit which they represent.

"Religion in action is seen in charity and tender human love. In meditation it is seen in prayer. It may be summed up in another way—a completion of human life in all its aspects. It is the completion of morality as it is the completion of science.

"Religion demands a development of the entire being on every side. It makes a small demand on the small and a great demand on the great—according to the kind and capacity of the man. If you can be no more, at least you can be genuine, you can be true. According to what is in you is the demand that is made on you, and the command that is laid on you."

"Religion die out!" exclaimed the Rev. Robert Collyer in the course of his remarks. "Men and women cease to look up to the Eternal, cease to lift their hands in prayer, to sing mighty psalms of thanksgiving, to wail out their trouble into the heart of the Eternal! I could sooner imagine the blotting out of the stars, and the sweeping away of the oceans. It is the deepest, sweetest, most absolutely certain thing of which I can form any conception in my own heart. It has touched every one of us, and it touches us now."

STEAMER OSBORNE DISABLED.

Tail Shaft Broke at Sea and the Duffield Towed Her 1,000 Miles to Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20.—The big freight steamer Osborne, Capt. Rettie, from London, bound to Philadelphia, was towed here disabled to-night by the oil-tank steamer Duffield, Capt. Young, also on a voyage from London for Philadelphia. The Duffield pulled her prize a mile inside of Camperdown, at the entrance to Halifax Harbor, when the towing hawser broke away and the two steamers were separated. The Osborne found a safe anchorage, but she began to roll so much that efforts to connect the hawser had to be abandoned, and Capt. Rettie arranged with three steam tugs to bring his ship up to the city.

The accident which disabled the Osborne was the breaking of her tail shaft on Friday night, the 11th inst. For over four days she drifted helplessly. One day an east-bound vessel came near enough to be signaled for assistance, but she declined to take the drifting Osborne in tow. The Duffield bore down on her at 6 o'clock last Monday morning, and three hours later had her under way with two hawsers out. They started from latitude 46.25 N., longitude 42.50 W., over 1,000 miles from this port. Capt. Young of the Duffield offered to take the Osborne to Halifax or Philadelphia, and Capt. Rettie preferred Philadelphia.

Had the weather been favorable the two steamers would perhaps have reached Philadelphia all right, but as they neared the coast heavy gales prevailed and it was almost constantly stormy. The Osborne, having a light cargo, rolled and pitched fearfully, and the strain on the towing hawsers was tremendous. On Friday last Capt. Rettie requested the commander of the Duffield to make for Halifax, and they turned their noses in the direction of this port, reaching the harbor without mishap. The accident which happened inside the mouth of the bay when the hawser broke away will not affect the salvage question, as the Duffield had brought her prize into port and did not give her up.

The Osborne's propeller was not lost when the tail shaft broke, being secured and lashed before it fell off. The Osborne was towed the longest distance of any disabled steamer ever brought to Halifax. The Duffield will proceed to Philadelphia without delay. The Osborne is under charter to the Atlantic Transportation Line. She is a fine steamer of 2,033 net tonnage, 3,133 gross. She was built at Wallsend, three years ago, and is owned by John B. Verel of Glasgow. The Duffield is 2,426 net tonnage and is owned by the Northern Petroleum Tank Steamship Company of Newcastle-on-the-Tyne.

Two Incendiary Fires.

TRENTON, March 20.—The house of George Hendrickson, on the Princeton road near this city, was destroyed by fire two weeks ago. It was evidently a case of incendiarism. Last night Mr. Hendrickson's large stock barn was set on fire and destroyed. The authorities have obtained no clue to the incendiaries. The loss on the barn and stock is about $8,000.

An Octogenarian's Fatal Fall.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 20.—George Wurtzenburg, aged eighty years, was found dead at 2 o'clock this morning at the foot of the stairway in the Hotel Elk building. His neck was broken. Upon his person was found $1,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Roland Worthington.

Roland Worthington, for years editor and proprietor of The Boston Traveler, died yesterday in Boston. Mr. Worthington was born in Agawam, Mass., Sept. 22, 1817, and was educated in the district schools of that place. He began making his own living at the age of twelve, and in March, 1837, went to Boston, and was employed in the counting room of The Daily Advertiser. In 1843 his health became impaired by hard work, and he took a trip abroad. He returned to Boston in 1845 and assumed charge of The Traveler.

When Daniel Webster made his famous speech at Marshfield in August, 1848, Mr. Worthington published a verbatim report and had it sold by the newsboys in the streets, an innovation which called down the severe criticism of the other Boston papers. He sold a very large number of copies.

Mr. Worthington was one of the earliest of the Free Soilers of Massachusetts, and was one of those who foresaw and welcomed the conflict with the slave power. When the Republican Party was organized he at once joined it and carried his paper with him. In 1860 his paper was the first to suggest the nomination of John D. Long as successor to Gov. Banks. He was opposed by the other Republican papers of Boston, but his candidate was nominated and elected. In 1883 he insisted that George D. Robinson was the wisest nomination that could be made against Gen. Butler, and here he won again.

When President Garfield's death was announced Mr. Worthington at once undertook to correct the prejudice that existed against the new President, Gen. Arthur, and predicted that he would have a conservative, capable, and patriotic Administration. President Arthur tendered him the office of Collector of the Port in April, 1882. May 1, 1890, Mr. Worthington retired from the active management of The Traveler.

Dr. John C. Zachos.

Dr. John C. Zachos, the Curator of Cooper Union, died yesterday at his residence, 113 West Eighty-fourth Street. He was born in Constantinople in 1820, his parents being natives of Athens. His father was a General in the Greek Army during the Grecian revolution, and after his death young Zachos was brought to America by Dr. Howe.

Dr. Zachos went to school at Amherst, afterward entering Kenyon College, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1840, delivering the Greek oration. He then studied medicine in Cincinnati, but after completing his course adopted literature as a profession, and became a lecturer and teacher on that subject. When the war of the rebellion broke out he enlisted in the army as a surgeon. He afterward went to Boston and became a Unitarian minister in 1867. In 1871 he came to this city and became Curator of Cooper Union, which position he held until the time of his death. A great attachment sprung up between Dr. Zachos and Peter Cooper, and they were close friends.

Dr. Zachos was widely known as a teacher of literature and oratory, and was the author of several works on those subjects, among them "Analytic Elocution," "The New American Speaker," and "The New Method of Teaching English." He was one of the original members of the Ohio Society and Twilight Club, a member of the Greek fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, and an honorary member of the National Association of Elocutionists. He was a widower, but leaves three grown-up children. His wife, whom he married in Cincinnati, died two years ago.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Collyer officiating. The interment will be in Newtonville Cemetery, Boston.

Capt. Aaron C. Crooker.

Capt. Aaron C. Crooker died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Lockwood, 551 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral will be held there this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the Rev. John W. Chadwick of the Second Unitarian Church will officiate.

Capt. Crooker was born eighty-four years ago in Bridgewater, Mass., where he was a schoolmate of Mr. Chadwick at the Bridgewater Academy. At the age of twenty-one he went to sea, his first cruise being on a China trading vessel commanded by his uncle. He afterward became connected with the Union Line, and was mate on several trading vessels between New York, Mobile, and Havre. He shipped as mate on the Franklin, one of the first ocean steamships built, under Capt. James A. Watton. The wreck of the Franklin on the reefs off East Moriches, L. I., in 1856, was one of the celebrated events of that time. Capt. Crooker was on board at the time.

He then became Captain of a steamship of Sandford's Philadelphia Line, running to California and European ports. He was in command of the Boston, running between New York and Philadelphia, when the war broke out. The vessel was seized by the Government to transport the Seventh Regiment from Philadelphia to Annapolis. Three months afterward her Captain came North to take command of the Cosmopolitan of the same line, which was used as a hospital and transport ship throughout the war. A hazardous trip was made by Capt. Crooker during Sherman's march to the sea, when he took his boat up a small river about sixty-five miles back of Savannah to King's Bridge, in order to reach the army with provisions and medicines. After the war he retired from active service. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN Y. McNAIR, Secretary and Auditor of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad, died Saturday at Cleveland, aged sixty-two years. He was a brother of Admiral McNair of the United States Navy.

FRANKLYN WARNER LEE of Rush City, Minn., a poet, novelist, and dramatist, and editor of The Rush City Post, is dead. Mr. Lee was known best as the author of the farce, "The Star Gazer," which Joe Ott played for two seasons. He also rewrote the extravaganza "Ali Baba" for Manager David Henderson of Chicago.

Dr. JOHN DWYER of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday at his home of rheumatic fever. He was a native of Ireland, and had practiced medicine in Hartford since the close of the war. He never was married, and it is thought he had no near relatives in this country. He and a brother, Daniel Dwyer, lived in Hartford together for many years, until the latter, a dentist, died a few years ago.

Mrs. ANNA R. ENGLISH, widow of ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut, who died Saturday at her residence, 18 West Eighty-second Street, was the eldest daughter of Mrs. Letitia C. Morris. She was born in Augusta, Ga., and after her marriage made her home in New Haven. She had been a resident of this city for several years, and traveled abroad extensively. She was taken ill in Europe, and since her return to New York, last October, had been in poor health.

Edward Allen Low.

Edward Allen Low died yesterday at the age of eighty-one, at his residence, 150 Montague Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1817, and came to Brooklyn with his parents in 1829. At the age of eighteen he went to Mississippi, and in the early forties to China, where for nine years he was connected with the tea firm of Russell & Co. For the last eighteen years he has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Low-Moore Iron Company of Virginia. He was one of the organizers of the Church of the Saviour (Unitarian,) at Pierrepont Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, and was for forty years its Treasurer. He was a brother of the late A. A. Low, and an uncle of Seth Low. He leaves a wife and married daughter. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL OF MRS. THURSTON.

Nebraska Senator's Wife Interred in Omaha—Private and Public Services.

OMAHA, March 20.—The body of Mrs. John M. Thurston was followed to the grave by a great concourse of people this afternoon. At the house private services were held, after which the casket was removed to All Saints' Church where services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Mackay. In his sermon Dr. Mackay referred feelingly to the mission of Mrs. Thurston to Cuba, which cost her life. He paid a high tribute to her character as a woman, and to the intense patriotism that led her to accompany her husband on the trip, from which he returned to bury her.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.

Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware, C. Dorflinger & Sons, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

DIED.

BERLIN.—On the 10th inst., at San Diego, Cal., Walter G., son of Henry and Sarah C. Berlin.

Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Wednesday, March 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

COX.—Suddenly, in New York City, on Friday, March 18, Allyn Cox, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 166 Locust Hill Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., on arrival of 2:55 train from Grand Central Station, New York, Monday afternoon, March 21st. Burial at Hudson, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

CROWELL.—On Friday, March 18, 1898, Sarah M. Crowell, in the 67th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late home, the residence of her niece, Mrs. D. E. Meeker, No. 255 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 21, at 2:30 o'clock.

DU BOIS.—At Greenport, N. Y., March 18, 1898, Evelina Van Deusen, widow of the late Henry A. Du Bois, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence at 3 P. M., Monday, 21st inst. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Tuesday, 22d inst.

ENGLISH.—On March 19th, at her residence, 18 West 82d St., Anna R. Morris, widow of James E. English, of New Haven, Conn.

Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., Tuesday morning, March 22, at 10 o'clock. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

LOW.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 20th, Edward Allen, son of the late Seth and Mary Low, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Funeral services at 150 Montague St., Tuesday afternoon, March 22, at 2:30.

McLEAN.—At his residence in this city, on Saturday, March 19, 1898, Rev. Alexander McLean, D. D., son-in-law of the late Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.

Funeral services will be held in the Brick Church, 5th Av., corner 37th St., on Tuesday morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NOYES.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, March 18, Jane R. D. Noyes, widow of Charles H. Noyes.

Funeral at her late residence, 163 Union St., Montclair, on Monday afternoon, March 21, on arrival of train leaving Barclay St. at 1:20 P. M., D., L. & W. Railroad.

SPIEGELBERG.—At Meran, Austria, on March 19, Solomon Jacob Spiegelberg, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN BUREN.—At Newburg, N. Y., March 20, 1898, Elvira L. Van Buren, aged 81 years, wife of the late Col. John D. Van Buren.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Newburg, N. Y., Tuesday, March 22, at 2 P. M.

WALLACE.—On Saturday evening, March 19, William C. Wallace, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 349 High St., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at the convenience of the family.

YARRINGTON.—Entered into rest at the rectory, Greenwich, Conn., Saturday, March 19, 1898, the Rev. Benjamin Mowatt Yarrington, aged 86 years.

Funeral at 3 o'clock Wednesday, at Christ Church.

ZACHOS.—On March 20th, John C. Zachos, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday, 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Messiah, corner 34th St. and Park Av.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 20.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ACQUILNI, Angiolina, 128 E. Houston	52	19
AMORIELLO, B. F., 4,434 3d Av.	1	17
BAYERSDORFER, Elizabeth, 477 W. 150th St.	63	18
BRENNAN, Patrick, Man. State Hos.	36	19
BURNS, John, 536 W. 50th St.	37	19
BIOKENSHAW, Christine, 57 E. 130th	3	19
BIZZEY, James J., 417 W. Broadway	69	19
BRADY, Philip, 423 W. 45th St.	32	19
BUONOCUORE, Frank, 227 E. 108th	1	20
BROWN, John H., 220 Thompson St.	42	18
CARROLL, Daniel, Guion Place and St. Lawrence Av.	27	18
CHARLES, Bridget, St. Joseph's Hosp.	53	17
COHEN, Jere, 55 Norfolk St.	14	18
CRONE, Kate, 21 Cherry St.	28	18
CARRICK, John, 146 W. 46th St.	35	19
DOLAN, Andrew, 311 E. 92d St.	64	17
DAILIDUNAS, Charles, 142 E. 3d St.	5	19
DALY, Felix, Long Island City	86	18
DI ROCCO, Giuseppe, 333 E. 11th St.	18	20
FINN, Mary, 208 E. 85th St.	70	19
FRANK, John, 105 E. 3d St.	40	17
FRANK, A., 1,454 Lexington Av.	79	17
FOX, Florence, 237 W. 46th St.	1	18
FANNING, C. J., 127 Edgecombe Av.	46	19
FRANK, Annie, 103 Norfolk St.	36	18
FRUHOFF, Abe, 262 Rivington St.	1	18
GABRIEL, Rachel, 127 E. 108th St.	38	19
GOLDSTEIN, Benjamin, 163 Chrystie.	2	19
HACKENDORF, C., 521 W. 49th St.	58	19
HARRIS, Charles, 145 W. 30th St.	45	17
HINDIN, William, 220 Cherry St.	72	19
HILL, Ellen, 205 W. 20th St.	61	19
HORFLER, Louis P., 118 W. 109th St.	37	18
HAMMER, Solomon, 73 Ridge St.	27	20
HERBST, Louis, 112 1st Av.	76	19
HEWITT, Ada M., 136 E. 50th St.	50	19
JORDAN, Albert F., 27 Grand St.	29	19
KAUFMAN, Michael, 626 E. 152d St.	72	17
KNAPP, Edwin C., 218 E. 128th St.	56	17
LILLY, Dennis, 50 6th Av.	74	18
LONG, Sarah A., 215 E. 26th St.	73	19
LOBAR, Samuel, 167 Allen St.	1	19
MUSEARELLON, Rosalia, 308 E. 107th St.	1	19
MARBUCCI, Raphael, 326 E. 109th St.	1	18
MALONE, George F., 449 E. 149th St.	8	17
MANCINI, Amadeo, 310 W. 60th St.	2	18
MUNSON, George E., 56 W. 100th St.	54	18
MONTGOMERY, John, 348 E. 95th St.	4	19
MARTIN, M., 24 Jackson St.	75	19
MUELLER, Augusta, 241 E. 73d St.	65	18
MILLER, Rose, 45 Essex St.	2	18
MENDEL, Margaret, 550 W. 47th St.	1	19
MANLEY, Mary, 333 E. 88d St.	23	18
McCORD, James, 1,890 Fulton Av.	58	18
McALEER, Alice, 541 E. 85th St.	2	19
McLOUGHLIN, John, 1,072 1st Av.	46	19
NOLAN, Martin, 529 E. 135th St.	36	19
NYBRO, Sophus, Brooklyn	48	18
OTTENBERG, Gottfried, 365 Bowery	64	19
RANDEL, Elizabeth, 160 W. 36th St.	68	19
RABINOVITZ, Charles, 237 Delancey	2	19
ROTHFUS, Christian, 217 Rivington	41	19
RUTH, Reinhardt, 76 1st St.	68	19
SCHREINER, John, 622 E. 137th St.	44	17
STANBERG, Abe, 211 E. 98th St.	2	18
SONNERGRATZ, Sadie, 232 Monroe	1	19
SCHAFFNER, Louis, 664 10th Av.	44	18
SOLLHEIM, Wilhelmina, 1,604 2d Av.	75	18
SEYFORT, Julius F., 101 1st Av.	71	17
TREMER, W. A., 236 W. 65th St.	1	18
WEISSERT, Albert, 714 E. 164th St.	2	18
WARREN, Mary A., 552 W. 126th St.	56	18
WINKLER, Joe, 43 Essex St.	1	18
WALTER, Mary, 410 6th St.	73	17
WIDEMER, Anna, 527 E. 88th St.	2	19
YORKEY, W., 2,015 Lexington Av.	48	19

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ADAIR, Elizabeth F., 216 Jay St.	5	18
BORMANN, Anna, 1,481 De Kalb Av.	72	19
BENNETT, Francis A., 92 Nassau St.	55	19
BOUGARTZ, Theo., 1,103 Myrtle Av.	1	17
CALLAHAN, Maria, 216 Jay St.	41	19
CRONIN, Catherine, 197 Withers St.	74	18
CROWELL, S. M., 255 Jefferson Av.	68	18
CASE, Mary, 411 Liberty Av.	42	18
CALLAHAN, Timothy, 55 Columbia St.	52	19
CLEARY, Mary, 384 Hicks St.	65	19
CALLEY, William, 77 Hudson Av.	55	19
CAMPBELL, Edward J., 49 Warren St.	2	19
CZEPLO, Francis, 56 Grand St.	54	20
CAMPBELL, Adam, 917 Atlantic Av.	62	18
COOPER, Frank, Kings Co. Hosp.	22	19
DAVINE, Mary, 481 Hicks St.	1	18
DOWBKOWSKI, J., 181 Wythe Av.	1	18
EAGAN, James, 772 Bergen St.	80	18
EVERS, Gerhard, 965 Metropolitan Av.	50	18
FLICK, Kate, 242 7th St.	56	17
FERGE, John, 195 Luquer St.	8	19
FEE, Joseph K., 413 Henry St.	19	17
FAY, Florence, 617 Lafayette Av.	7	19
FITZGIBBONS, M. L., 345 Leonard St.	58	17
GALLAGHER, Joseph, 153 34th St.	2	18
GILMARTIN, Maria, Wyona and Schenck Av.	60	17
GRIFFING, A. H., 115 S. 4th St.	67	19
GUNDERSON, Charles A., 137 28th St.	1	19
HERITAGE, E. A., 261 Bainbridge St.	32	19
HALLIGAN, Rose, 111 Diamond St.	28	17
HORAN, Mary, St. Mary's Hosp.	70	18
HISGEN, George C., 11 Grattan St.	78	18
HORNER, Henry A., 845 Kent Av.	5	18
HAWKINS, C., 181 Green St.	32	17
HEINS, Wilhelmina, 893 S. 5th St.	57	18
HESPE, Abraham, 38 Leonard St.	1	20
JACHMANN, L. P., 465 Central Av.	44	17
KERRIGAN, Dennis, 369 Prospect Pl.	60	18
MALONEY, W., St. Peter's Hosp.	37	19
MAGUIRE, J. W. S., 76 Prince St.	16	19
McKENNA, Margaret, 132 Gold St.	1	20
McLINDEN, Alex., 92 Guernsey St.	32	17
NEIPE, Johannes, 65th St., n. 6th Av.	84	20
NEILSON, Matilda, 142 Calyer St.	27	18
O'NEILL, David, 159 Berry St.	38	19
SMITH, W. J., 310 Cumberland St.	66	18
STAPES, W., Ames Lane and 92d St.	75	18
SWENSON, Alice F., 686 Berry St.	3	19
STEARNS, Emeline W., 136 Noble St.	78	19
SCHERER, Henry, 209 Broadway	28	19
SANTOS, Emanuel F., 237 51st St.	58	18
SCHUTTE, Cornelia G., 568 Quincy St.	72	18
SCHREIBER, Anna H., 135 Coffey St.	62	17
TANNELLI, E., 145 Hudson Av.	6	19
THOMPSON, M. A., 140 Vanderbilt Av.	47	19
WEEKS, Richard, 181 Eagle St.	77	17
WANNAMAKER, R., 98 Prospect St.	4	19

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Lambinet, Diaz, Casanova,
Dupré, Julien, Berchim, Herrman,
Neurwoot, Trouillebert, Schreyer,
Elliot, De Thoren, Robie,
Jacque, Detti, Troyon,
Jonghind, Keuhl, Gerome,
Weinix, Langee, Eaton, C. Harry
Wouverman, Benet, Coleman, Sam'l
Eismond, Richet, Moran, Peter,
Verboeckhoven, Laupheimer, Schuchardt,
Daubigny, Zeim, Jones, F. C.

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FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 18th, 1898.

To All Stockholders of the

New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

The Erie Railroad Company, by proper corporate action, having increased its Capital Stock by 130,000 shares of First Preferred Stock and 150,000 shares of Common Stock, notice is given to holders of the Capital Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, that in exchange for certificates of stock of said last-named Company, duly endorsed for transfer, and delivered to the Erie Railroad Company, through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, (23 Wall Street, New York,) there will be delivered temporary receipts which shall entitle the holder, not later than the first day of June, 1898, and upon surrender of such receipt, to receive therefor stock of the Erie Railroad Company, at the following rates, viz.:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

The certificates for Erie stock will be in the form of Stock Trust Certificates, identical with those now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Such certificates not being issuable for less than one share each, suitable adjustment in cash will be made for fractions of a share resulting upon these exchanges.

If for any reason the Erie Railroad stock trust certificates shall not be ready for delivery on or before the first day of June, 1898, a certificate for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's stock, to the amount stated in each receipt will, without charge, be returned upon surrender of such receipt.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time, and without previous notice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By E. B. Thomas,
President.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, } March 12, 1898.
BOSTON, }

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sixth installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of Preferred Stock, and two dollars on each share of Common Stock, has been called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before March 22, 1898.

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
72 BROADWAY.
Up-town office, 18 West 34th Street.
TRADE IN
DENVER CITY RY. 3-4-5s.
DENVER UNION WATER 5s.
METROPOLITAN 6s OF DENVER.
OMAHA & GRANT SMELTER 6s.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 897, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 875, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

WANTED.—$5,000 TO $10,000 CAPITAL TO INVEST in manufacturing business of 20 years' standing, with customers all over the world; desire to organize stock company; fullest investigation invited. Address P. O. Box 658, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Outside of the Cuban situation, Wall Street discusses nothing with more interest than the extent and relationships of the short interest. Two or three times during last week practically all the shorts seemed to be eliminated, but every time Wall Street began to commit itself to this idea there developed new evidence that not only was this outstanding interest still existent, but that in some quarters—and these quarters frequently seemed to change—it was unwieldy. There was hardly a day last week without sharp rallies, attributed by the Street to covering transactions. Not only the standard stocks, including those commanding high premiums, but those with insignificant market values, appeared to be equally attractive to traders for the short account. All the week—and on Saturday almost as much as on Monday—there was a borrowing demand for almost every conspicuous stock.

Some Bears Become Bulls.

Among the developments of the week was the fact that some of the cleverest traders on the floor gave up raiding efforts against the market and openly declared themselves converted by experience to the belief that the safest position to take in the market was to stand ready to buy stocks on every reaction. The same traders have till within the last three days been devoted to the doctrine that money was to be most easily made by selling on rallies.

The flop from the bear to the bull side by the room trading contingent is, however, not so significant as a developing disposition of the same sort among some of the conservative commission houses who on Saturday night issued letters to clients advising that on every substantial slump in the market henceforth bargain hunters could buy confidently.

Standard Oil Magnates.

It was estimated at the end of business last week that not less than 400,000 shares of railroad stocks—notably St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest, Rock Island, New York Central, and Pennsylvania—were bought for the account of the Messrs. Rockefeller and some of their Standard Oil associates. The same interests were credited with disposing of Sugar Trust stock to the extent of some tens of thousands of shares. Coincident with this report was the statement that the Sugar Trust war against outside competitors will be given vigorous activity this week, new cuts in the price of coffee being scheduled.

Of the railroad stocks bought for Standard Oil account it is said that a considerable amount was taken on the London Stock Exchange. Sellers there probably were largely speculative shorts.

Mr. Sage and Manhattan.

Friends of Mr. Russell Sage deny with much emphasis that he will get out of the Manhattan Elevated Board of Directors. Mr. Sage himself isn't quite so sure. He is outspoken in declaring that the Manhattan Company must never accept any extension privileges without guarantees of exemption from all land damages. Mr. Sage quotes Jay Gould as having taken this same position and, according to Mr. Sage, George J. Gould "will not be false to his father's memory."

Absorbing Flower Stocks.

No stocks actively traded in have fared better in recent Wall Street uneasiness than those known as the Flower group—Rock Island, People's Gas, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Nor have any other stocks been more pounded by the professional raiders. But response to every attack came in the form of sturdy purchases for inside account. The Messrs. Flower on one panicky day were credited (even in antagonistic speculative quarters) with buying over 60,000 shares of these stocks with which their firm name is so closely identified. There has seemed to be also a large public absorption of the same securities. Confident buying, whether by insiders or outsiders, has been warranted by the exceptional increases in earnings being scored by every one of the three Flower properties.

Tobacco Trust Plans.

Semi-official promises are made that developments will be made public this week in Tobacco Trust affairs which will have important stock market bearings. An insider says:

"Practically every opposition plant outside of New York is to be absorbed by the trust."

Harvard-Princeton Debate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—The following subject has been chosen by Harvard for the Harvard-Princeton debate, which is to take place at Cambridge on May 6: "Resolved, That the present restrictions on immigration into the United States are insufficient." Princeton is to have the choice of side on this question.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, March 9th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company on the 1ST DAY OF APRIL next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of March, 1898, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of April, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable April 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Friday, April 1, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on March 31, 1898.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, March 8, 1898.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company.
COUPON NOTICE.

COUPON No. 10 of the First Mortgage 5% bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R. Co., due April 1, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the offices of the Company, No. 1 Nassau Street, New York City, or No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

WM. S. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
120 Broadway.

A quarterly dividend of 3 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the company, April 1st, proximo. The transfer books will be closed on March 25th and reopened on April 1st.

GEORGE H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
New York, March 21, 1898.

Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 18th, 1898.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of past due interest, from the earnings of 1897, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4, at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 4th.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

Dan Talmage's Sons Company,
112 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK, March 15, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable April 1st, 1898. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 30th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2d, 1898.

DAVID TALMAGE, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York,
March 18th, 1898.

A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable April 1st, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from noon of March 23d until April 1st, 1898.

FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
George F. Baker,
George S. Bowdoin,
August Belmont,
Frederic Cromwell,
Walter R. Gillette,
Robert Goelet,
G. G. Haven,
Oliver Harriman,
R. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvie,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Alexander E. Orr,
Walter G. Oakman,
Henry H. Rogers,
H. McK. Twombly,
Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
F. NEVILL JACKSON, MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.

London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, CHAIRMAN.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM..................President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, } Vice-Presidents
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, }
S. L. CONKLIN..................Secretary
F. C. PREST............Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT............London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL..........London Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
JOHN G. CARLISLE
ROLAND R. CONKLIN
E. E. CARLEY
S. L. CONKLIN
C. W. DRAKE
SAMUEL M. JARVIS
ADLAI E. STEVENSON
WAGER SWAYNE
W. L. TRENHOLM

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.
WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the PARK ROW BUILDING COMPANY will be held on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated, New York, March 15, 1898.

JOHN E. FRYER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Wednesday, March 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York.

J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

The Mutual Bank,
Cor. 34th Street and 8th Avenue.
New York, March 11, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the Mutual Bank will be held at the Bank, corner 8th Av. and 34th St., Saturday, March 26, 1898, from one until two P. M.

WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

Worthington Pumping Engine Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its principal office, Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

THEO. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Dated March 21, 1898.

Henry R. Worthington.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its principal office, Elizabethport, N. J., on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

THEO. F. MILLER, Sec'y and Treas.
Dated March 21, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company.
NOTICE

is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the BUTTE AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room 28, 31 and 33 Fulton St., New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of two Directors for the term of three years, and any other business that may legally come before it. The transfer books will be closed from March 16, 1898, to April 5, 1898, both days inclusive.

W. J. LADD, Secretary.
Boston, March 8, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat No. 2	$1.06¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.35
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.95
Tin	14.25
Lead	3.70
Cotton, middling	6⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅝
Sugar, granulated	5⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5⅝
Lard, prime	5.35
Butter, creamery Western	19

CHICAGO, March 19.—Flour dull; Winter patents, $4.90@$5; straights, $4.20@$5; Spring special, $5.40@$5.50; Spring patents, $4.70@$5; straights, $4.40@$4.60; bakers', $3.60@$3.70; No. 2 Spring wheat, 99¼@$1.00½; No. 2 corn, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28½@28¾c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 34@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17½; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.07½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.90@$5.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.88; granulated, $5.38.

COTTON.

Cotton futures received very little attention, in fact, total transactions of 26,200 bales represented almost the smallest single day's business on record. At no time throughout the session did trading reach the semblance of activity. After opening dull but steady at Friday night's figures to a decline of 2 points, prices sagged several points, with the market finally easy at a net loss of 4@5 points. The continued heavy movement to foreign points and only moderate receipts at interior towns and ports acts as a restraining influence on that part of the bear element disposed to take advantage of the almost helpless condition of the market. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 6⅛c for middling uplands and 6⅜c for middling Gulf.

Contract prices were as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.94	5.94	5.90	5.90@5.91
April	5.92	5.92	5.91	5.90@5.91
May	5.97	5.97	5.94	5.94@5.95
June	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@5.96
July	6.00	6.00	5.97	5.97@5.98
August	6.04	6.04	6.00	6.00@6.01
September	..	..	..	5.98@5.99
October	5.99	5.99	5.98	5.98@5.99
November	..	..	..	5.98@5.99
December	6.03	6.03	6.00	6.00@....
January	6.04	6.04	6.03	6.02@6.03

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d; December-January, 319b; March, 318½s; March-April, 318½s; April-May, 318½b; May-June, 319b; June-July, 319½b; July-August, 320s; August-September, 319½b; September-October, 319½b; October-November, 319½s; November-December, 319b.

Spot Cotton in Southern Markets—Norfolk, 5⅞c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Galveston, 5 13-16c; New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5¾c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	104¼	105⅛	104¼	104⅞
May	100⅝	101⅝	100⅝	101⅜
July	89 1-6	89 7-16	88⅞	89
Corn—				
May	34	34	34	34
July	35 3-16	35¼	35 3-16	35¼
Oats—				
May	30	30	30	30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	106	107	103	103
July	86	86⅜	85¼	85¼
Corn—				
March	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
May	29⅛	29 5-16	29⅛	29¼
July	30⅛	30 9-16	30 5-16	30½
Oats—				
March	....	....	....	24⅞
May	25⅝	25 15-16	25⅝	25⅝
July	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

During the regular session bull traders had another opportunity to direct the course of prices, and sharp advances were noted, particularly in March and May, resulting from activity among shorts. The later deliveries followed more slowly, on account of exceptional weather conditions throughout the wheat belt, the cold wave which has threatened the crop in the past two days having disappeared over night. Bull leaders at Chicago worked the May up to $1.07, forcing in a further lot of shorts, but on the curb relaxed their attention, and allowed prices to fall back to $1.03. This had a decided effect throughout all other markets of the country, May here showing a quick break to $1, after earlier sales during the regular market at $1.01⅝. No other explanation for the curb decline was offered than that shorts, having satisfied their most urgent needs, dropped out, and the clique, not caring to sustain prices at such a high level, offered no opposition.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Northern, 97c; seller, May, 99c; July, 95¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 19.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 98½c bid; May, 98½c bid; July, 94¼c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.—March, 97c; May, 96¼c; July, 93½c; No. 1 hard, 99⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 97⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed at 36¼c., free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼c; No. 3, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 32½@32¾c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track, mixed, 31½@32½c; track, white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58¼@58⅝c, free on board, afloat, near-by; State rye, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 58¼c, free on board, afloat. Barley—Market dull; feeding, 41¼c bid, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 34@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye Flour—$2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; oil meal, $24@$24.50; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk; buckwheat grain, 43@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19.—Flour, first patents, $4.90@$5.10; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10.25; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅜c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅜c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6⅛c; 10 lb, 6¼c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; pickled hams, 7⅝@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 5¾c; Western, S. P., 7¾@7⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 11-16@3¾c; country, 3¾@3⅞c. LARD—$5.35; city lard, $5.15; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4¼@4½c; Western, 4¼@4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6⅛c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

Transactions in the market were perhaps more for the evening up of accounts over Sunday than new ventures, and throughout the short session fluctuations were limited to a range of 5 points, with only five months dealt in. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged; the final tone steady at unchanged quotations to a net decline of 5 points. Total sales futures were 13,500 bags, including 5,000 bags on the first call. A difference of 45 points was paid in the exchange of 500 bags May for 500 bags December. The market for spot Brazilian coffee was weak and nominal, with quotations about on the basis of 5⅝c for invoice lots and 6⅛c for jobbing lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	4.95@5.05
April	..	..	..	5.00@5.10
May	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
June	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
July	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
August	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
September	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.46@5.50
November	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
December	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
January	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
February	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Coffee, good average, nominal. HAMBURG—¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 14,000 bags. HAVRE—Unchanged to ¼f higher; sales, 26,000 bags. January, 35.75; February, 36; March, 34; April, 34.25; May, 34.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35; October, 35; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. RIO—No. 7, 7$750.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c, nominal; off-Summer yellow, 22c, nominal; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's-hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@48c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65. Oil, bbls, $3. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 33½@34c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—Turpentine, 29c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.15@$1.40; E, F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.60; I, $1.60@$1.65; K, $1.65@$1.75; M, $1.70@$1.80; N, $1.75@$1.85; W G, $1.85; W W, $2.

CHARLESTON, March 19.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 19.—Turpentine, 28½@29c. Resin, $1.25 and $1.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8¼c for native sides. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; city-dressed, 8@11½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs at $5.65@$6.20. No sheep sales. Dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 8@9½c. HOGS—$4.15@$4.35.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — Adjourned until Tuesday, March 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Robbins vs. Robbins.
2—In re Miller.
3—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
4—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum.
5—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
6—Eidlitz vs. Doctor.
7—Bowen vs. Bowen.
8—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
9—Jessuvan vs. Mass. Benefit Life Assn.
10—Wamsley vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
11—Jackson vs. Loucks.
12—Wright vs. Fearing.
13—Cooper vs. Hills Brothers' Co.
14—People, &c., vs. Giallerenzo.
15—Rickerson vs. Pollock.
16—Thorn vs. Lock.
17—Ferriter vs. Thomson.
18—Sheller vs. Sheller.
19—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
20—People ex rel. Man. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
21—Knickerbocker Trust Co. vs. Suffolk Gas Co.
22—People, &c., vs. McAuliffe.
23—Morrill vs. Peterson Co.
24—Regan vs. Regan.
25—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Brown.
26—Kraus vs. Colonial Brewery.
27—Lange vs. Hirsch.
28—In re Hondayer.
29—In re Kembell.
30—Boston Dental Assn. vs. Tarr.
31—Myers vs. Moss.
32—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
33—Scott vs. Harlem Reporter Co.
34—Katzenberg vs. Randall.
35—Clark vs. Clark.
36—Wortmann vs. Wortmann.
37—Dann vs. Wormser.
38—Tronton vs. Moore.
39—Adams vs. Ball.
40—In re Dunn.
41—Felix vs. Fox.
42—Moran vs. Garnhart.
43—People &c., vs. Gottlieb.
44—In re Baierlein.
45—In re Eggleston.
46—In re Schmidt.
47—In re O'Brien.
48—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
49—Herold vs. McBean.
50—Laux vs. Gildersleeve.
51—In re Ferris.
52—Bellows & Co. vs. Connell.
53—Geneva Cycle Co. vs. Finch.
54—Fay Mfg. Co. vs. Finch.
55—Gordon vs. Lesser.
56—Waldenberger vs. Hellen.
57—Thiry vs. Taylor Brewing and Malting Co.
58—Fahan vs. Fahan.
59—Spritzer vs. Spritzer.
60—People, &c., vs. Eisenstein.
61—Spafford vs. McCone.
62—Harrison vs. Platt.
63—Harrison vs. Baltes.
64—Linehan vs. Shrady.
65—Seaside & City Hotel Co. vs. Midland River Terminal R. R. Co.
66—Layman vs. Anderson.
67—Hill vs. Turner.
68—In re Hunt.
69—In re Wall.
70—Koehler vs. Kessel.
71—People, &c., vs. Scharles.
72—Krumtiegel vs. Hirsh.
73—Vandevente vs. Breevoort Petroleum Co.
74—Moran vs. Virriand.
75—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
76—Rosenheimer vs. Standard Gaslight Co.
77—In re Con. American Reduction Co.
78—Darragh vs. Whitlock.
79—Pickerny vs. Fannan.
80—Pettit vs. Poucher.
81—In re Hugh.
82—Braverman vs. Chaimovitz.
83—Hahn vs. Langewsen.
84—In re Franklin Av.
85—Leonard vs. Leonard.
86—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
87—In re Jaeger.
88—Michener vs. Dieter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Saugerties Bank vs. Mack.
2—Hitchcock vs. Smith.
3—Peet vs. Peet.
4—Bresler vs. Bresler.
5—Harrison vs. Platt.
Demurrers.
684—Fraser vs. Work.
697—Mercantile National Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
679—Wells & Newton Co. vs. Todd.
Preferred causes.
6521—Ruge vs. Mayor, &c.
3838—McDonald vs. Montieth.
6030—Kingan Provision Co. vs. Gross.
6480—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Vogel.
6407—Goodwin vs. Coddington.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.
5897—Tiefenbacher vs. Herskovitz.
6186—Wortherspoon vs. Adams.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5345—Rosson vs. Hanson.
6125—Leist vs. Leist.
6076—Birdsell vs. Gardner.
6113—Grams vs. Weddenen.
6182—Campbell vs. Belknap.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
4267—Caesar vs. Mather.
6100—Lieberman vs. Propper.
6032—N. Y. City and Westchester R'y vs. Portchester St. R'y.
6171—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Morse.
6316—Stephen vs. Stephen.
6345—Kline vs. Bank of State of New York.
6349—Janowitz vs. Lewison.
5747—Sentele vs. Deutsch.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad case. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred causes.
14550—Petrie vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
14532—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15302—Semon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15246—Knevals vs. Zucker.
15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14851—Bron vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15056—Tcherniack vs. Tcherniack.
13189—Horn vs. Dry D'k, &c., R. R. Co.
14604—Wynn vs. Doelger.
14815—Louis vs. S. C. Am. Legion of Honor.
13730—Thompson vs. Kenny.
13088—Markus vs. Jungmann.
15382—Fifth Nat. Bank vs. Schneider.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
13118—Nassau Bank vs. Rosebault.
14420—Curry vs. Budenweiser.
15309—Orphan Asylum Society vs. Snow, Church & Co.
14855—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
15236—Gross vs. Golden.
14921—Hyam vs. City of New York.
14569—Vatopka vs. Morris Amusement Co.
12292—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
9579—Falk vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
9672—Same vs. same.
4980—Kraemer vs. Bjerrum.
7680—Rosenberg vs. Ash.
350—Spero vs. West Side Bank.
351—Same vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
3301—Abruzzesi vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4415—Muldoon vs. Honig.
7199—Murphy vs. Cowan.
8046—Grossman vs. Reis.
8487—Cosgrove vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3828—Cunliffe vs. Cram.
8784—Julliard vs. Wolff.
8321—MacDonald vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7964—Fleck vs. same.
4866—McPhillips vs. Fitzgerald.
765—Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co. vs. Faulkenberg.
3290—Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Co. vs. Banker.
3984—Bendix vs. Ayers.
3292—Scott vs. Taylor.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10888.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8308—Dann vs. Wormser.
7359—Oser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8809—Colwell vs. Conlon.
8889—Wiedermann vs. Levy.
2852—Karnow vs. Met. Crosstown R. R. Co.
8950—Bell's Asbestos Co. vs.
3956—Bell's Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
8995—Oppenheimer vs. Preferred Accident Ins. Ass'n.
7782—Ritchie vs. Robinson.
9554—Steele vs. Hamm.
9583—Haines vs. Scott.
9616—Gries vs. Walter.
3620—Doane vs. Higgins.
9633—Hand vs. Klaber.
9639—Kane vs. Donlon.
9791—Triest vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
9835—Burton vs. Ascher.
9910—Bunker vs. OReilly.
9920—Stewart vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
9956—Mayer vs. Johnson.
9993—Dieckmann vs. Petschke.
9997—Strong vs. Bonniell.
1009—Homan vs. Michel.
8859—Brannigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Contested wills at 11 A. M.

1360—Margaret J. Smith.
1356—Catharine Wallace.
1364—Simon B. Simon.
Estate of William H. Moore.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bridget Ennis.
Marie Schuetze.
Daniel L. Dowd.
Sophie Heuman.
Edward A. H. Allen.
Marie Schunke.
At 2 P. M.
Alice E. Myers.
John J. Lennon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstoine Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4638½—Halprin vs. Schachne.
1883—Rouse vs. Vorhaus.
1884—Goldstein vs. same.
973—Schuster vs. Malford.
974—Hurry vs. English.
720—Scheffer vs. Tamsen.
3388½—O'Keefe vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
686—A. French Co. vs. Shapiro.
282—McConnell vs. Bonnell.
366—Kerr vs. Union Ry. Co.
373—Greenstein vs. Shrier.
378—Hechter vs. Haney.
795—Crowley vs. Browning.
484—R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co. vs. Stettler.
689—Bassemar vs. McLean.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
709—Hannah vs. Dwyer.
727—Schnitzer vs. Ablowich.
728—Same vs. same.
4585½—May vs. Georger.
897—Clemmons vs. Etkowsky.
900—Regensberg vs. Lowenstein.
901—Cowen vs. Feldstein
902—Simon vs. same.
937—Marthaler vs. Hellbrun.
4597—Bader vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1006—Merritt vs. Hill.
1007—Talcot vs. Jacobs.
1008—Mott vs. Birdseye.
1009—McConville vs. Union Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Olcott J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

125—Gowing vs. Warner.
459—Kleinert vs. Iba.
826—Marshall vs. Stern.
395—Toher vs. Stinard.
3447½—Venturieri vs. Garafalo.
809—Cohen vs. Mellis.
950—Wissig vs. Deutsch-American Schuetzen, &c.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
754—Torf vs. Ryan.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
258—Scheuer vs. Jacob.
241—Meyer vs. Dahlman.
385—Hayes vs. Plaut.
623—Barber vs. Hard.
846—Gottschalk vs. Stillgebaur.
853—Benedict vs. Rockwell.
563—Ullman vs. Horber.
383—Hamburger vs. Freifeld.
830—Bach vs. Moonellis.
337—Loew vs. Noah.
325—Eagan vs. Kirk.
758—Lee vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
765—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. Mead.
770—Murray vs. Clark
335—Ryer vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
788—Caponigri vs. Altieri.
793—Lazarowitz vs. Ullmann.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
2352—O'Connor vs. 2d Av. R. R.
341—Koehler vs. Mullen.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4447—Tucker vs. Perkins.
4477—Eastern Brewing Co. vs. Schleipstein.
2682—Frank vs. Bolton.
4474—Harding vs. Jenkins.
4023—Shepard vs. Strobel.
3707—Fisher vs. William J. Merritt Co.
4500—Sweeney vs. George W. Lederer Co.
4440—Ripley vs. Marrell.
4538—Taylor vs. Smith.
4147—Koch vs. Nye.
4244—Fehm vs. Stein.
4227—Wadsworth vs. Met. Live Stock Ins. Co.
4048—Manges vs. Stumpf.
2612—Hatner vs. Kirby.
4045—Seiter vs. Lippe.
3911—James vs. Kitchen.
4241—Fitzmahoney vs. Foster.
4217—Bethman vs. April.
4301—Beckett vs. Howard Mercantile Agency.
4302—Same vs. same.
3993—Zamborg vs. Greek Catholic Union.
4277—Stanley vs. Miner.
4204—Barker vs. Curtis.
3879—H. W. Jones Mfg. Co. vs. Massareno.
4355—Troll vs. Cattaberry.
4403—Cregin vs. Cheever.
4574—Walsh vs. Rogers.
4375—O'Connor vs. Boardman.
4342—Sanborn vs. Am. Export Coal Co.
4167—Levey vs. Dennett.
4582—Seeman vs. Bandler.
4298—Lyman vs. Lawlor.
3276—Sheridan vs. Borschardt.
4666—Shrobel & Wilkin Co. vs. Rishani.
4542½—Keegan vs. Smith.
4543½—Same vs. same.
4120—Kennelly vs. O'Neill.
4641—Mosso vs. Brentini.
4625—Goldstein vs. Pizer.
3105—Ackerman vs. Beard.
4481—Binney vs. Quinn.
3969—Kregel vs. Kregel.
4084—Frank vs. Ames.
4034—Parker vs. Stiner.
4517—Sommer vs. Hyams.
4290—Sulzbacher vs. Flomerfelt.
4291—Killough vs. Anderson.
4518—Fried vs. Kassel.
2342—Lowenthal vs. Hermann.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1009.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborn, Blake, and Byrne for the People.

1—Charles Schapiro.
2—George Brown.
3—Bernard Rattisky.
4—Albert Collins.
5—Robert Ahern.
6—Robert L. Klune.
7—Elsie Warren, Mazie McBride.
8—Philip Oswald.
9—Herman Dorisen.
10—William Ryan.
11—John De Baptist.
12—Isidore Bettmann.
13—Stephen N. Flynn, George E. Moore.
14—Bernard Columbus.
15—Hong Chong
16—Morris Cohen.
17—Ung Chuck, Ung Tom.
18—William H. Bell.
19—Louther Craig.
20—Gaetano Difiglio.
21—J. Frederick Fayen.
22—Daniel Desmond.
23—Gertrude Hughes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.

1—Heman B. Gerow, otherwise called Heman Gerow.
2—Nathan Simon.
3—Isaac Tittlebaum.
4—John Howard, John Barrett.
5—Luwel Lopardo.
6—John Kelly.
7—Frederick Smith, John Scanlon.
8—William Feeney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Harrison for the People.

1—James Stack.
2—William Brown, Frank Carroll, Patrick Hyland.
3—John Barry, George Swan.
4—James Boyle.
5—Henry Heckler.
6—Lena Jeffries.
7—Albert J. Pierce.
8—George W. Duval.
9—Thomas Lyons.
10—Morris Bernstine.
11—James Adrian.
12—Clara Apisdorf.
13—Max J. Adler.
14—James Ames.
15—Simon Greenberg.
16—Joseph Anderson, Alexander Bennett.
17—Joe Ho.
18—Mars Eisenberg.
19—Yet Gee.
20—Frank Davis, alias Henry Devlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—William K. Leslie and George F. Reynolds.
2—Max Cohen.
3—Frank A. Coyhill.
4—Maurice Cohen.
5—Alice Allen.
6—Francis La Rosa.
7—John Clancy and John Sullivan.
8—Joseph Campbell.
9—Sophia Johnson.
10—Nicola Lupica.
11—Frederick W. Falconer.
12—Benjamin Chapman.
13—Joseph Brusak.
14—Simon Baum, (2.)
15—Abraham Erenberg.
16—Samuel Alexander.
17—William Ahearn.
18—Clara Freedman
19—Albert J. Dexter.
20—Aaron Kohn.
Pleadings.
1—Emil Guzman.
2—John Harrigan.
3—William Devlin and James Tracy.
4—Adolph Kalina.
5—Samuel Curley.
6—Marie O'Hara.
7—Laura Deschler.
8—Morris B. Marks and Louis A. Marks.
9—Harry Smith and Walter Du Bois.
10—Emilia Bernhard.
11—Emilia Kamber.
12—Alvin Olsen.
13—Solomon Druckman.
14—Salvatore Garramone and Peter Martoccio.
15—Joseph Glus.
16—Robert F. Bird.
17—John Henry.
18—James Reilly.
19—Frank Wolf.
20—John J. Kennedy.
21—Charles Miller.
22—Samuel Droletsky.
23—George Murphy.
24—George Murphy.
25—John Smith.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Phillips vs. Hesseman—Sylvester L. H. Ward. Whelpley vs. Greenwich Wheelmen—James J. Nealis. Burns vs. Ray—Royal S. Crane.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

55—Shea vs. Bryant.
54—Citizens' Elec. Ill. Co. vs. Neff.
52—Brown vs. O'Rourke.
74—Alvin vs. Fletcher.
66—Anchor Brewing Co. vs. Burns.
68—Nilsson vs. De Haven.
72—Bruen vs. Nickles.
75—Zimmer vs. Met. St. R'way. Co.
76—Fallows vs. Binder.
77—Fetchett vs. Murphy.
78—Fox vs. Mathiesen.
79—McEnright vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
80—McLean vs. Ryan.
81—Bogert vs. Otto Gas Engine Works.
82—N.Y. Mail and Newspaper Trans. Co. vs. Shea.
84—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and N. J. Bridge Co.
85—N.Y. Mail and Newspaper Trans. Co. vs. Shea.
86—Meserole vs. Mules.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Van Wyck, J.—Day calendar.

89—Carlello vs. Power.
308—Henry vs. Henry.
108—Donerson vs. Donerson.
169—Lasagua vs. Lasagua.
374—Hoffmann vs. Hoffmann.
212—Winter vs. Dowes.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
130—Dougherty vs. Long Island R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Keogh, J.

2783—Martin vs. Lunning et al.
565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
2533—Richardson vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
4413—Braisted vs. Bloomingdale.
1777—Baird vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1765—Riley vs. Nassau Railroad.
4710—Hills vs. Houston et al.
1810—Smith vs. Nassau Railroad.
1847—Lagerquist vs. Nassau R. R.
2412—Knoop vs. Nassau R. R.
2644—Rippe vs. Met. St. R. R.
1870—Tillman vs. Nassau Railroad.
1871—Smith vs. same.
2205—Linehan vs. Coney Isl. & Brook'n R. R.
2556—O'Donnell vs. Am. Sugar Refining Co.
2411—Fuhr vs. Nassau Railroad.
2251—Somerville vs. Kiely.
1767—Nielsen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4500—Matthews vs. Johnson.
1699—Jones vs. Roth.
4433—Deloes vs. Deloes.
1972—Nash vs. Rigney.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
1729—Still vs. Nassau Railroad.
1225—Gallagher vs. Power.
1454—Bull vs. Nesmith.
2788—Fagan vs. N. Y. & Rockaway R. R.
2789—Sherman vs. Kennedy.
2791—Boyce vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2792—Ennis vs. Le Boutillier Brothers.
2795-2796—Ward vs. B. H. R. R.
2797—Ash vs. Manhattan Railroad.
2800—Hedenberg vs. Baker.
2803—Midford vs. Kaun.
2804—Du Puy vs. Kaun.
2805—Powell vs. Kaun.
2806—Sandon vs. Kaun.
2807—Arbuckle vs. Nassau R. R.
2808—Cronin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2809—Eppig et al. vs. Westcott Express Co.
2810—Grotheer vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
2811—Schwartz vs. Nassau R. R.
2814—Hanlon vs. Nassau R. R.
2816—Dickerson vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
2821—Rosenfield vs. Benjamin.
2822—Gorman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

1759—Holliday vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2255—Kreidewels vs. Frese et al.
1645—Ulrich vs. New York Press Co.
2378—Tudy vs. City of Brooklyn.
5088—Hasemann vs. Rosenstein.
5156—Hinman vs. Devlin et al.
5020—Nolan vs. Nolan et al.
5143—Katen vs. Katen et al.
5139—Cronan vs. Ryan.
2117—Keim vs. Nassau Railroad.
2775—O'Mara vs. Colyer Bros. Lighterage.
2023—Albers vs. Brooklyn E. R. R.
2317—Schmutte vs. Smith et al.
2248—Cunningham vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
4995—Rogers vs. Pell et al.
4574—Seifert vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
2625—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hall.
2877—Hessell vs. Met. St. R. R.
1891—Martin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1882—McKnight vs. B. H. R. R.
868—Schechtel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
940—Pigot vs. Kelly.
1018—Conselyea vs. Sheffield.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2823.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

854—Mollie Goldberg vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
855—Louis Goldberg vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
856—Jacob Goldberg vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
468—Mary A. Sullivan vs. James E. Sullivan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, J.

The wills of Jane E. Whatton, Ernest H. W. Schroeder, Ruth C. Bass, Cecelia Grahn, Emeline Fithian, Henry Roesch, Elizabetha Brandner, and Robert Reedpath.

The discovery of assets of John Morris.

The accounting of James Sample.

The estates of William H. Nafis and Mary O'Neil.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—18—Will of Abraham Nafis. 19—Will of Andrew F. Erickson. 20—Will of Joseph A. St. John. 21—Will of Eliza Wild. 22—Will of Elizabeth McCullough. 23—Will of Jacob Wahlen. 24—Will of Mary O'Neil. 14—Will of Edward Kane.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT — Queens County — Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

1—Flint vs. Charman.
2—Charman vs. Flint.
3—Powell vs. Powell.
4—Konig vs. Gregor.
5—Wood vs. Fishback.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Van Wicklen vs. Van Wicklen.
8—Wilson vs. Friend.
9—Mettke vs. Mettke.
10—Murdock vs. Cryer et al.
11—Titus vs. Gittof
12—Becker vs. Hower & Urban.
13—Koeche vs. Leibinger & Oehm Brew. Co.
14—Dosoris Pond Co. vs. Valentine.
15—Fentz vs. Fents.
16—Litt vs. Queens County Jockey Club.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Stockfleth vs. same.
19—Link vs. Link.
20—Van Allen vs. Dunton et al.
21—Higbie vs. Haufmann.
21—Clonin et al. vs. Jones et al.
23—Guardian S. & L. Co. vs. Nicolai.
24—Coles vs. Coles.
25—Jones vs. Campbell.
26—Exempt Firemen's Assn. vs. Exempt Firemen's Fund, &c.
27—Dosoris Pond Co. vs. Southard.
28—Newman vs. Lawlor.

DATE OF THE TARIFF.

General Appraisers' Decision as to When the Dingley Bill Took Effect Upheld.

In sustaining the decision of the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers that the Dingley bill did not become a law until after it was signed by President McKinley, Judge Townsend of the United States Circuit Court has decided directly against the contention of the Treasury Department. This decision was on an appeal taken by the Government from the General Appraisers' decision in the case of W. Iselin & Co., importers of dry goods, and others last Fall.

The so-called Dingley bill, which constitutes the present tariff act, went to the President on July 24, 1897, after passing both houses of Congress. It received the President's signature at 4:06 o'clock P. M. (Washington time) on that day. The Secretary of the Treasury instructed the Collectors and other officers of the customs throughout the country to act on the theory that this law became operative at the beginning of the day on which it was signed. This ruling was in keeping with the traditional idea that the law does not recognize fractions of days. A very large quantity of imported goods, which were entered at the Custom House on July 24 prior to the signing of the new act, were assessed for duty according to the provisions of that act, and not under the old tariff, as the importers claimed should be done.

Several hundred protests were filed by importers with the Board of General Appraisers, and the amount of duties involved was well up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. After hearing much testimony and argument the Board of Classification, in an exhaustive opinion by ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville, decided that the Treasury Department's position was untenable, and directed the Collectors to consider the new tariff act operative only from the time when it was signed, and to refund all excess of duties collected in the protested cases. The Government appealed to the United States Circuit Court, with the result just announced. In this decision the United States Circuit Court pays a high compliment to the judicial character of the Board of Classification, and particularly to the soundness of ex-Judge Somerville's opinion. There is no intimation that the Treasury Department will contest the point further.

[illegible] REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 581 Hudson Street, west side, 25 feet south of Bank Street, 24.10 by 78.4 by 25.2 by 72.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 588 Hudson Street, southwest corner of Bank Street, 75 by 72.9 by 26 by 71.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 1 and 3 Morton Street, northwest corner of Bleecker Street, 50 by 86 by 50 by 81, four-story brick building, with store; 267 West Eleventh Street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Christopher Gwyer in the foregoing on June 23, 1897.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read

REAL ESTATE,

20 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55TH ST.

27-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St., or janitor, 103 West 55th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

126 East 34th St

A desirable, well-appointed, and handsomely decorated

Apartment,

containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, &c. Steam-heated, elevators, (run all night,) electric light, and hall service. Every

MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Superintendent on premises, or

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW BUILDING

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF,

29 to 33 East 19th Street,
CLOSE to BROADWAY.
Store and Basement,
4,800 Square Feet Each.
EXCELLENT LIGHT.
Also Two Fine Offices on the Top Floor.

APPLY TO JANITOR OR TO

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,

254 W. 23D ST. AND
55 LIBERTY STREET.
TELEPHONE 432—18 STREET.

FOR RENT.

THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,

108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

TO LEASE, ELEVENTH AVENUE CORNER, near 23d St. Ferry, four lots; if long lease will build for good tenant. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
No. 69 Liberty Street.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.

NUTLEY, N. J.

40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern Houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendents, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action, by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him, and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.

To the defendants Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, March 18th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.
mh21-1aw6wM

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

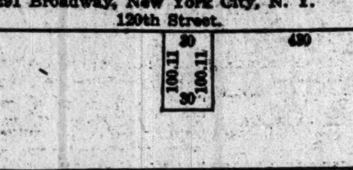
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of he said Supreme Court, this 28th day of February, 1898.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, [illegible] Broadway, New York City.
[illegible]

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—JAMES EVERARD, plaintiff, vs. MALVINA HAMMERSTEIN and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along said One Hundred and Twentieth Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 24th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
DAVID M. NEUBERGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 291 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



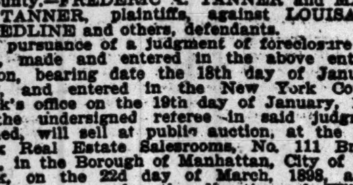
Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon from February first, 1897, at six per cent., together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $347.07, with interest from February 24th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rents, and other liens on said property is twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The property will be sold subject to a prior lien and mortgage thereon for the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars. The approximate amount of interest and charges due thereon being nineteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The mortgage of thirty-five thousand dollars will if desired by the purchaser, be permitted to remain at 5 per cent. upon payment of the interest from February 1st, 1897, at five per cent. and charges due thereon, by the purchaser when taking title.—Dated N. Y., February 24th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOOL, Referee.
f26—2aw3wS&W&Mh19&21

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.



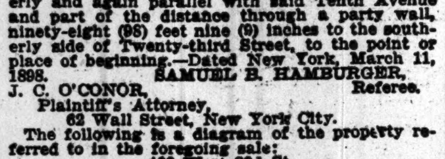
The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
Referee.
J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:



The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,765.

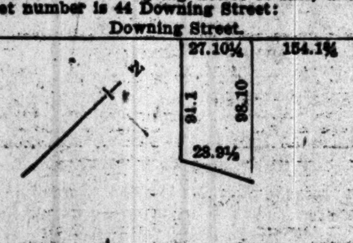
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER,
mh14-2aw3wM&Th&ap4 Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazza filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., Near Beach.—Capacity, 300; newly built and furnished; steam heat; sun parlors; elevator to ground floor; Spring rates; long-distance telephone, 376; send for booklet. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
WILLIAM R. PAGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh7-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 8, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $35.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 28, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50.92, from Dec. 25, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
m7-1aw7wM

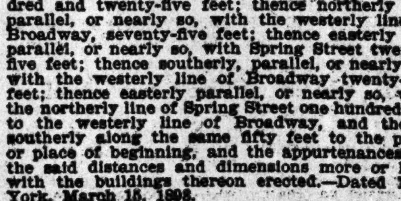
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898.
ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Assignee,
No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
f21-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHALIE E. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898.
HAMILTON ODELL,
Referee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.
HAMILTON ODELL,
mh21-2aw3wM&Th&ap11 Referee.

BOARDERS WANTED.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Doctor's office; two rooms parlor floor; large rooms up stairs; superior board. No moving.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people and others. $4 per week; circulars sent. 149 Saint Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. R., Box 198, Times Office.

STUDIO AND APARTMENT TO LET, FURnished. 3 North Washington Square. Murdoch.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. 403 West 48th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, or PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A lady of thirty, a teacher, desirous of increasing her income, would like a position as companion or as private secretary during the Summer months; references exchanged. C. E. L., Box 108, Times Office.

COMPANION.—By a young Swedish lady; highly educated; speaks several languages; best of references. Miss G. Ohnell, 86 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl to cook, wash, and iron, or housework in small family; good city reference. Call, former employer, 516 Lexington Av., corner 38th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook to go out by day, week, or month; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent pastry. Gardner, 288 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook with good city references; in private family; is also good baker. Can be seen at 125 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as first-class cook; can take entire charge; good references. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; assist washing; short distance in country. 144 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter, formerly with Mme. Laforcade, 5th Av., desires more engagements in private families; $2 day. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—$4 to $6; French; dressmaking, cutting, basting, 50c; glovefitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid, with six years' experience from present employer; would give her services to lady going to Europe in return for passage across. Call, Monday and Tuesday between 2 and 3 o'clock, at present employer's, 27 West 19th St.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable German girl as maid, seamstress, or as nurse to grown children; good reference. H. J., Hotel Remo, 8th Av. and 74th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; good reference. M., 309 East 38th St., Mrs. Barnes's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman to take charge of a baby from birth; good city reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent English nurse or maid to children three to ten years; neat sewer; city references. P., Box 345, 1,269 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—$4 to $6 French dressmaking; cutting, 50c.; glove-fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take in washing; references. Mrs. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WISHES SITUATion; office or any clerical work. Miss Allen, 101 East 122d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, and accurate, unexceptionable references. Exceptional, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER, A1 DOUBLE ENTRY, EIGHT years with present firm, desires to make change at once; highest references; salary moderate. Address W. F. Presley, 74 Richmond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced in every respect; willing, obliging; excellent references; last employer seen. Butler, Box 372 Times Uptown Office, 1 269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; tall, sober; first-class in all branches; New York or country; highest city and European references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—Eight years' reference; five years second man, three years as butler; lady can be seen. 57 East 25th St.

BUTLER.—Middle-aged man, good experience in all branches, in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; twelve years' city reference. Gardner, 288 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, vegetables, fruit, and shubbery; thorough farmer; fourteen years in present place. W. R., care Alex. McConnell, 546 5th Av., corner 45th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—With practical experience; first-class in all its branches; single; German; with best references; gentleman's place. C. H. Franckel, 320 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—By a single young man, Protestant, to take care of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse and rose culture; first-class reference. S., Box 326, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER and GENERAL WORKMAN.—By a middle-aged man; care of cows and horses; reference and security. Welsh, 332 East 23d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By French-speaking valet; corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; will accompany tourist to Europe. 822 6th Av., Ergen's hair store.

VALET and USEFUL MAN.—By a young Frenchman; trusty worker, honest, willing, and neat; highly recommended. D., 89 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—As stenographer and Remington typewriter; aged twenty-three; six years' experience; salary $15. Box 203 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 398-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City.
o11-1aw6mM

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L. S.] ness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers Street, New York. fe7-1aw6wM&mch21

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities in April for California and the Pacific Coast. The Rocky Mountain resorts, the Yosemite Valley, Alaska, the Yellowstone National Park, etc., can also be included if desired. Circulars about them or tours to Europe, Japan, Around the World, etc., can be had on application. State information desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb
Tours and Tickets
31 East 14th Street, Union Square, West, New York.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON Lectures
In Broadway Tabernacle, cor. 34th St. & B'way to-day at 3, on "Samuel the Seer."

For Prompt Reviews and
the Earliest News
of Books and Art
READ THE
REVIEW of BOOKS and ART
PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW YORK TIMES
EVERY SATURDAY.

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Sent to any address ONE YEAR for $1.
SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

The scene of the launching of the great twin battleships

Kearsarge
and
Kentucky

which occurs at Newport News on Thursday, March 24, can be most comfortably reached by express S. S. "Yorktown" of the

OLD DOMINION LINE,

sailing from New York Tuesday, March 22d, at 3 P. M., arriving at Old Point Comfort following morning. Passengers can return on steamer leaving Norfolk 7:30 P. M., (Old Point 6:15 P. M. by annex steamer,) Thursday, March 24, reaching New York Friday, 4:30 P. M.

Tickets, including meals and berth en route, $13.00.

For full information apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26 North River, New York.
Telephone, No. 1580, Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, noon.

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Mch.26, 8 AM | Etruria..April 16, 10 AM
Umbria...April 2, 10 AM | Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania...April 9, 8 AM | Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Edam.........Saturday, March 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam.......Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE.......................................March 26
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda..........Mch 19 | Boadicea..........Apl. 9
Victoria...........Apl. 2 | Alexandra.........Apl. 16
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu............April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Algonquin, Tues., Mar. 22 | Iroquois, Fri., Mar. 25
*Seminole, Thurs., Mar. 24 | Comanche, Mon., Mar. 28
(*Steamer March 24 to Jacksonville direct.)
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla: Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Apl. 26, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..........................Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda...March 26, 10 AM | Werra...Apl. 23, 10 AM
Ems......Apl. 2, 10 AM | Kai.W.II.Apr.30, 10 AM
Aller.....Apl. 16, 10 AM | Fulda.........May 7, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
Normannia, Mch.24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
First Cabin $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pennsylv'a, Mch.26, 8 AM | Patria....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Palatia....Apr. 9, 7 AM | Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria..Apr. 16, 2 PM | Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK....March 23 | PARIS...........April 13
ST. PAUL.......March 30 | ST. PAUL..........April 20
ST. LOUIS.......April 6 | ST. LOUIS..........April 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
WESTERNLAND, Mar.23 | NOORDLAND...April 6
SOUTHWARK—Mar. 30 | FRIESLAND.....April 13
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station as follows:
8.30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Montreal, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 330, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Read Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford, 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LARGE CHURCH DEBT PAID

Congregation of St. Andrew's Raises $105,000, Excelling All Previous Achievements of Methodists.

$5,000 MORE THAN NECESSARY

Culmination Yesterday of a Ten Weeks' Effort by Dr. Wilson to Pay Off a Mortgage Which Has Been Running Eight Years.

A great outburst of triumphant jubilation found voice in the doxology in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, yesterday morning. The work of extinguishing the debt that had been hanging over the congregation eight years had been completed, one of the handsomest church buildings in the city had been virtually made free and clear of incumbrance, and the largest sum ever given by a Methodist congregation for payment of an obligation had been subscribed.

Ten weeks of earnest and active but generally quiet work culminated in the announcement that the pastor had $105,000, although he had asked for only a round $100,000.

St. Andrew's was built eight years ago, having been first organized as a mission in 1889. The founders saw the steady drift of population up town and determined to build for the future needs of the congregation. The building is of granite and cost $230,000. Of this $130,000 was paid, the remaining $100,000 being secured by mortgage, on which nothing had been paid. Ten weeks ago the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, the pastor, began the work of securing this $100,000 in subscriptions from the congregation, which is not a wealthy one as wealth is counted in New York. There is probably not a millionaire among the members, but a large proportion of them are people in comfortable circumstances according to New York standards, although they would be regarded as rich in most communities.

Black Book as a Keepsake.

Dr. Wilson made personal calls and appeals, taking with him a little black memorandum book, which he proudly exhibited yesterday and said he would leave to his children, to be handed down as the family's most prized heirloom. He has been successful in similar undertakings heretofore. A few years ago he obtained nearly $50,000 for the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

He was, however, surprised and gratified by the responses to his appeal from the people of St. Andrew's. He read out from his pulpit yesterday some of his largest subscriptions. John D. Slayback led off with $12,000. William B. McCord and George C. Batcheller gave $10,000 each, John Huyler, Samuel W. Bowne, Richard Deeves, and J. W. Punderford $5,000 each, and C. P. Armstrong $7,500. From these the subscriptions ran in smaller amounts down to a large number for $5 each.

Yesterday morning Dr. Wilson announced to the congregation, which was an unusually large one, and keenly expectant, that he had on his book $90,000, and that while only $10,000 more was actually needed, he would ask for $15,000, for good measure, and to show what St. Andrew's could do when it tried. Two Trustees then went into the congregation, two secretaries were placed at a table under the pulpit, and Dr. Wilson began to talk. He explained that the gift asked from each member of the congregation was a "sacrifice gift," and that he wanted it to represent a sacrifice to God.

Pelted with Subscriptions.

The congregation became intensely interested and sympathetic as the Trustees announced additional subscriptions and the pastor announced the totals, and became more and more earnest with each step toward the culmination of his hope and efforts. It was not very long before Dr. Wilson announced, after adding up a number of $250, $100, and $50 subscriptions which had been announced in rapid succession from all parts of the building, that only $350 was lacking. Then the Trustees were fairly pelted with small subscriptions, the announcements coming from all directions with a rush. As soon as these could be assorted and added up, the secretaries announced that the $105,000 had been reached, and then the congregation vented its suppressed excitement by singing with one great voice the stately, sonorous doxology, "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

The Rev. Dr. Osborn, Presiding Elder; Dr. J. M. King, Dr. F. M. North, and Dr. Thomas L. Jones made addresses, congratulating pastor and people. After the service, congratulations were showered on Dr. Wilson and exchanged among members of the congregation. There was a praise and jubilation service in the church last night, and Dr. Wilson said it was the great day of his life.

A NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Paul's, in Harlem, Dedicated with Special Ceremonies—Services During the Week.

The new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, was dedicated yesterday. At 10:30 A. M. the congregation assembled in the lecture room in the basement of the new edifice, and led by the pastor, the Rev. John A. W. Haas, marched up stairs to the auditorium. The services of dedication were held in German. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Julius Ehrhart, a former pastor of the church, now retired, and the Rev. Drs. Richter, President of the New York Ministers' Association of the Lutheran Church, and G. C. F. Haas of St. Mark's Church, East Sixth Street, a brother of the pastor of St. Paul's Church, delivered addresses.

There was a rally of the Sunday school at 3 P. M. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Gustave Tappert and G. C. Berkemeier. The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel delivered an address in the evening.

This evening the Rev. Hugo W. Hoffman, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. J. W. Knapp, pastor of the Epiphany Lutheran Church, this city, will deliver addresses. To-morrow evening occurs the reunion of the church societies. The Rev. D. W. Peterson of Middle Village, L. I., and the Rev. A. Steimle, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, will speak. The Rev. Dr. Tappert will bring greetings from the new Washington Heights Church, an offshoot from St. Paul's. On Wednesday evening Stainer's "Crucifixion" is to be sung by the Luther League Choral Society, and the Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will speak.

The new church is of Gothic architecture, built of a bluish stone quarried in Vermont. The interior is finished in carved oak. The Ladies' Aid Society presented the organ. The Luther League gave the rose window, and the pulpit and lectern are memorial gifts. The chancel windows, in three lancets, represent the "Ascension of Christ," the "Birth of Christ," and "Christ Among the Doctors." They were given respectively by Mrs. A. M. Brandes, John Doscher, and Mrs. C. Haaren.

NEW CHURCH IN WILLIAMSBURG

A Site for a Building for St. Mark's Episcopal Congregation.

Six city lots have been selected on the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, for a site for the new St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Williamsburg. The church, which is the oldest of that denomination in Williamsburg, is at South Fifth Street and Bedford Avenue, and was erected nearly sixty years ago. It will be demolished for purposes of the new East River Bridge when the bridge work is far enough advanced.

Some time ago a committee was appointed to select a suitable location for a new church. The site selected is not far from Nostrand Avenue, and the lots extend through to Degraw Street. It only remains for the Standing Committee of the church to pass upon the selection, and this will probably be done some time this week. It is proposed to erect an edifice to cost $50,000. The membership of the church is 500. The Rev. S. M. Haskins is the rector, and the Rev. John D. Kennedy assistant.

ON SIN AND SINNERS.

Swami Abhedananda of India Discusses the Subject at Mott Memorial Hall.

Swami Abhedananda, the young Hindu who has since last September lectured tri-weekly in this city, yesterday spoke on "Sin and Sinners," in the regular place of meeting, Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, at 3 P. M. He said that the belief in sin and sinners was a hindrance to realising the unity of the individual soul with God. This belief, he said, implied a cruel, merciless Father operating against His children. The idea of sin and sinners was illogical and unscientific. Does it appeal to reason, he asked, that one is a sinner by birthright and must suffer for another's fault? "What thou thinkest thou shalt become" was quoted, and it was asserted that he who thinks always that he is wicked will become wicked.

There was great danger in thinking one's self eternally separate from God. As long as this idea existed there was no hope of the great end of all religions, which was the realisation of the unity of the human soul with the universal Spirit, or God. If our innate nature be sinful, then there was no hope of our salvation, and we could never exist as sinless. No power in the universe could change the nature of a being without destroying the thing itself. So-called "sin" was only imperfect knowledge, and disappeared when true knowledge came.

It was a great wrong to call men sinners. They were children of immortal bliss. The spirit was divine. "Sins" would be burned out the moment a spark of true knowledge lighted up the understanding now covered with ignorance. Instead of seeing good and evil, virtue and vice, a sage saw God in and through everything. That which was virtue to one might be vice to another. Thousands were killed in war, and this was considered righteous. A murderer was called a sinner, but when he was executed by a Government this was called a virtue. Punishment and reward were the reaction of men's own actions. Science demonstrated one universal harmony, unity in variety. The glory which Christ had with the Father existed latent in every human soul. In Him men lived, moved, and had their being, though they did not realize it.

The lecture was closely listened to by an audience which filled the hall, and was followed by questions and answers. Swami Abhedananda has the advantage of a remarkably winning personality and the ability to make interesting abstract philosophic subjects relating to religious life. He wears the robe of an ancient order of religious teachers in India, a gown and sash of terra cotta color and a turban of light orange color.

REV. DR. PETERS TO LABOR MEN

He Speaks on "Labor Unions and the Kingdom of God" in Amity Hall.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, spoke yesterday afternoon before the fortnightly conference of the Catholic Workingmen's Club, the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, and the Christian Workingmen's Institute. The conference was held at Amity Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and the subject of the discourse was "Labor Unions and the Kingdom of God."

Dr. Peters took for his text a story that he has heard recently of an able business man on an island who, through executive ability, sobriety, and intellectual superiority, became owner of all the property on the island, and the people became his serfs. He was a good master, and when they wanted a water supply for the city he issued water bonds that passed for money. By the same methods he lighted the streets with electricity and introduced trolleys, and at last he wanted to build a palace and enjoy himself. Just then he heard a priest talk of Jesus' lowliness and self-sacrifice for humanity and of his teachings, to the effect that the more able and wealthy a man is the greater responsibility he incurs, and so he came to the conclusion that he hardly needed the palace and enjoyment, and that he had better gradually help the people to get what he had and thus share the goods with them.

The speaker seemed to have great faith in trades unions, and to regard them as bodies in a transitional state, which would ultimately lead to the fraternization of all mankind.

In referring to his story test Dr. Peters went on to say: "It would be very difficult for such an event to happen in the large busy world. Many wealthy men are desirous of carrying out the doctrines of Jesus Christ, but if they tried they would find it difficult to divest themselves of their riches without injury to many. The mere distribution of wealth would certainly do injury, and so the wealthy Christian should act as a brother to other men who are not as clever as he, rather than indulge in building palaces and yachts, and having grand equipages. He should take only his living from his wealth, which he should share with those about him.

"The trade unions represent the brotherhood of man. They teach the necessity of self-control for the acquisition of greater things in the future, and they must recognize that the interest of one is that of all. Trades unions are educational influences, teaching man's duty to his brother man and that all men are dependent upon one another.

"The Christian Church has many divisions which I hope will eventually be done away with. The Church is very conservative, and looks with distrust upon what it has not tried. Sometimes it must be forced from without to take certain action. The Church, however, is beginning to awake, and the unions are beginning to carry it out in a limited sphere.

"The unions often order strikes and are irritated because the law is against them. As a rule they do not gain by strikes, but by following Christ's teachings of patience, forbearance, and a spirit of love. It is thus that they win a favorable public opinion. The trades unions represent monopoly on one side, and on the other side are the monopolies of department stores and others.

"I am anxious to see the Church recognize trades unions, and give them encouragement and support. They are a guild in the great church that is working for the realization of the Kingdom of God."

In the discussion that followed, Hugh Lusk of Auckland, New Zealand, was called, and in referring to the land question in New Zealand, said: "We had an idea that no man had a right to monopolize the soil. There was a great deal of that done in New Zealand, and so we said that no more land should be sold, but only leased, and not more than 300 acres should be held by any one. Of the large tracts of land that are held by private individuals, the Government is to purchase by condemnation proceedings and give 3½ per cent bonds. You can do the same in America, but it is for you to devise the means. Your politics are strange to me and have not impressed me well.

"I do not believe in a dead level among men. It has not pleased God to make us so, and a nation that is reduced to a dead level will not amount to much. However, I do believe in equal opportunities. We have been called Anarchists and Socialists that are ruining the country, but all the same there is not a more prosperous country than New Zealand anywhere in the world."

The meeting passed a resolution of thanks to Assemblyman John F. Maher for promising to introduce a bill in the Legislature for the more efficient inspection of the sweat shops.

Another resolution passed said that owing to the importance of the study of how best to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social economic difficulties, it was the sense of the meeting that certain Sundays should be set apart in each church for the consideration of social topics from the Christian point of view.

HIRSCH COPLEMANN HELD.

He Is Charged with Being Implicated in a Gold Brick Game.

Hirsch Coplemann of 380 Grand Street was held, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning, to await the arrival of Max Bernstein, the Cincinnati liquor dealer, who was robbed in this city last November of $15,000 by Solomon Jacobs and an accomplice by means of a gold-brick game, a lot of brass filings being tested and palmed off as genuine gold.

Jacobs was arrested at the time, and last month was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary, but his accomplice was not caught. Coplemann was seen in Grand Street Saturday by Charles Roberts, and he so closely resembled the description of the fugitive that he turned him over to the police. Coplemann claims he can only speak Russian and Turkish, so he could not be examined, but, on the strength of his resemblance to Jacobs's accomplice, the Magistrate held him until Bernstein can come and identify him.

A CRITERION OF PROGRESS

Prof. Felix Adler Addresses the Society for Ethical Culture on Moral Advancement.

THE RIGHT INWARD ATTITUDE

Persistence of War Passion and Present Economical and Political Conditions Signs that Mankind Lingers on Lower Levels of Civilization.

Prof. Felix Adler's discourse yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, was on the subject "The Promotion of Human Progress Considered as a Religion." He had pointed out in his lecture on the preceding Sunday that the hope for progress was absent from the Stoic philosophy, and yesterday he proposed to consider how far the belief in progress was tenable and on what grounds it rested. He began with a review of the theories of life held by the several orthodox and liberal beliefs, and the influence such theories had on the moral life of their adherents. Continuing, he said:

"To lead the moral life, it is not enough merely to practice the personal virtues. We must also try to improve society, and our attempts in this direction are precisely the ones that fill our hearts with the most generous enthusiasms, and make us feel that there is a great and holy cause to serve. But is it possible to make headway in the matter of social improvement? Are we not deceiving ourselves with youthful idealism when we look forward so confidently to the advancement of the human race, as if that were really an attainable goal? Certainly, one must admit that a very strong case can be made out against the belief in progress.

"Here we are within three years of the twentieth century, and the most sanguinary passions, far from being eradicated—at least among the civilized nations—are more rampant than ever. Just at the present moment, the whole civilized world seems to have been seized by a kind of madness. The rumors of war are on every breeze. Every newspaper that we take up is full of accounts of warlike preparations. The German Emperor sends his fleets to the Far East and speaks menacingly of using the mailed hand, if he be challenged. An ex-Liberal Prime Minister of England, a few days ago, discussed the chances of war, and seemed only anxious to impress on his hearers that the prizes to be gained should offset the sacrifices involved. France, long since armed cap-a-pie, has watched eagerly the opportune moment for retrieving the rank she has lost.

Position of Our Republic.

"As for our own Republic, the position in which we find ourselves is certainly a very precarious one. It is to be hoped that the danger of actual conflict will pass away. But the feelings of our people have been worked up to such a pitch that a single misstep on the part of those in authority might precipitate war; a single spark might ignite a far-spreading conflagration.

"It had been believed by the enemies of Kings that the era of popular government would be an era of peace. Far from it. A democratic people seems to be as ready to shed blood—its own and that of others—as Kings and their minions ever were. I do not say that war is never justified. A war in self-defense, a war undertaken for the vindication of some great principle may be just in itself, and have the most salutary effect in rousing the moral spirit of a people. But what I allude to is the warlike mood that has appeared among a considerable part of our population, and this is probably due simply to the love of excitement, the desire to get away from the monotony of existence, to the emergence of the primaeval fighting instinct, which we have simply not outgrown, and which asserts itself quite irrespective of the merits of the dispute in which we are involved with a foreign nation, and rather seizes upon such a dispute as a welcome occasion to vent itself.

"In respect of war, then, can we say that mankind has made any decided progress? It is true that the claims of humanity are enforced to some extent as to non-combatants, as to the care of the wounded, &c., but is not this offset by the immense increase in the number of combatants? It is also true that wars are of briefer duration than they used to be. On the other hand, however, the instruments of slaughter are far more terrible and destructive than they ever have been. But the persistence of the war passion is not the only sign that mankind still lingers on the lower levels of civilization, and is far from justifying the proud boasts that are sometimes made on its behalf.

"The political conditions that prevail in the most advanced communities, misgovernment of vulgar wirepullers, which we have exchanged for the rule of monarchs, and the economic conditions—the uncertainty of employment, the frequent industrial crises, with their attendant sufferings—are also to be considered as indications of this. Of what avail is the advancement of arts and sciences, of what avail all the great discoveries and inventions that have illustrated our century, if the masses of mankind derive no benefit from them? Or, granted that a considerable proportion of the population do enjoy more of the comforts of life than they formerly did, how can such partial improvement satisfy us, if the disproportion in the enjoyments of the few and of the many has increased, and if the share that falls to the lot of the poorer class is only large enough to whet their appetite for more, but not large enough now or likely to be so in the near future to make them really contented?

The Great Problem of the Day.

"These are facts which we ought manfully to face. The great problem of to-day and of many a day to come is the so-called labor problem. I have tried to show that, in view of the meagreness of external results, we must seek the evidence of progress in internal results. In reality, the question whether the human race has advanced or not is not to be determined by examining the houses in which people live nowadays, or the clothes they wear, as compared with the nakedness of the savage state or the means of transportation by which they are conveyed from place to place, but by the kind of souls that inhabit this globe at the present time. Are the souls of men larger than they were? Are their mental and moral faculties more developed? Are they grappling with more difficult problems than their ancestors, no matter whether they are as yet adequately solving them or not?

"I want to impress this, that the right inward attitude toward political or social reform counts for more than any scheme of reform that may be proposed. In the first place, the right inward attitude consists in the spirit of reverence toward all our fellow-men, in what might be called the humane feeling, but better, perhaps, the spirit of reverence; in the recognition that every one of them is a rational being just like ourselves; that he has a mental and moral nature, just as we have, and that he counts one, not only at the polls, but in the sum of existence, just as we, each of us count one, and no more, and that hence we must desire to see the moral nature in him developed; that we must ardently desire a state of things in which this manual toiler shall have a chance to develop the higher faculties that are latent in him, just as in the rest of us; that he shall not be compelled to toil like a beast of burden from morn till late at night; that he shall not be so crushed and stupefied by the weight of labor as no longer to be able to think, and shall not be forced to live in surroundings which make moral health and cleanness, not indeed, impossible, but incalculably more difficult than they need to be.

"The second characteristic mark of the right inward attitude toward the industrial masses is a readiness to co-operate with them in their struggle for the attainment of better conditions. To what extent can we wisely co-operate? Not by paralyzing among them the motives of self-help; not by throwing the burden of social regeneration on a paternal Government, be it monarchical or socialistic. I am convinced that in Anglo-Saxon countries, at all events, the movements that shall make for the permanent betterment of the wage-earning class must emanate from their own ranks.

"But are we therefore discharged from our duty in the matter? We must co-operate with them in various ways, all having for their object to help them to become self-helping. There should be superior facilities in education, improvement of the dwellings of wage earners, and in general whatever contributes to maintain the standard of living, to make employment more steady, and to prevent any depression of wages which is not imperatively called for by the conditions of the market.

The Problem of Organization.

"The third, and to me the most important, element in progress is what I consider the deepest problem in society—organization. In every line of activity and endeavor the watchword of the present age is 'organize.' Now the wage earners, too, have almost instinctively and unconsciously taken up the cry, and the greatest help we can give them is to help them in working out the problem of organization. It is true that the attempts at organization that have been made by wage earners have in many instances not been successful and have aroused the bitterest animosity. It is charged that they are often turned into instruments of tyranny and oppression; that they are prone to violate the rights of the individual; that they are intemperate in the use of power when it is in their hands; that they are often guilty of violating their plighted faith, and that they sometimes attempt the grossest outrage on the manhood of the employer.

"In reply, I would say that in so far as such charges are founded, in so far as such evils exist, they are due, not to the organization of labor, but to the lack of proper organization, to the unorganized condition in which these associations still find themselves. The right course to pursue is not to endeavor to crush these organizations, but to assist our fellows in achieving a more perfect organization. Let public opinion once be strongly in favor of the right type of workmen's organization, and the right type will be sure to come much more quickly than so long as public opinion merely tolerates it as a necessary evil."

COL. WARING'S APPEAL.

He Wants Money to Print a Report of the Work He Did for the City.

George E. Waring, Jr., ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has made public the following request for money:

"I appeal to the people for a small contribution for the following purpose:

"In December last I made to Mayor Strong a full report of the operations of the Department of Street Cleaning during his administration. The Mayor ordered 2,500 copies of it to be issued in pamphlet form, but in the hurry of the closing days of his term he failed to have the order recorded. His successor, Tammany Hall, refused to confirm it, because the report describes and illustrates by photography some of the disreputable conditions which existed at the beginning of my work. In the language of the present Administration, it has been 'turned down.'

"The report is copious and instructive. It ought to be made public, for it is the only record of the processes by which the well-known change of management and condition was made.

"The cost of printing, binding, and distribution will be about $900. The smallest contribution will be gladly received, and it is requested that not more than $10 be sent by any one person. It is also requested that addresses be given to which copies of the report may be sent.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr."

175 Second Avenue, March 19, 1898.

BRONX BUILDERS PROTEST.

They Object to the Proposed Abolition of the Up-town Branch of the Building Department.

The architects and builders of Bronx Borough have been thoroughly aroused by a statement made several days ago by an official of the Building Department to the effect that Commissioner Brady was seriously considering the abolition of the up-town branch of the department, at Third and Courtlandt Avenues. Petitions are now being circulated asking Commissioner Brady not to abolish the branch.

A special committee will appear before the head of the department with an appeal. The branch is a great benefit to the architects and builders of the district, and saves them much time and many aggravating delays. The branch was established about two years ago by Superintendent Constable after considerable agitation on the part of the North Side Board of Trade and other local organizations.

Those interested in the retention of the branch claim that its existence should continue, not only for the reason that this branch located in the borough carries out the idea of home rule, but for the stronger reason that the building operations of the borough demand and require it.

Homes, factories, and flats are being built on every hand in that borough, but the best proof of what is being done is shown by the figures of the branch department which it is proposed to wipe out. During 1895 there were 1,418 plans filed calling for buildings of an estimated cost of $8,148,450. During 1896, 1,617 plans were filed for buildings estimated to cost $11,009,625, and during the past eleven months there have been filed 1,448 plans for buildings to cost $11,621,500.

FOR HONEST ADVERTISING.

Men Back of the Guy Bill to Promote It Are Confident of Success at Albany.

The delegation of business men who were sent to Albany as the representatives of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade in aid of the Guy bill to prevent misrepresentation in advertising returned to the city yesterday confident that the bill would pass the Assembly as easily as it did the Senate, and that it would be signed by the Governor. The delegation was headed by A. M. Patterson, a prominent cloth merchant, who is the Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the board.

"I have been informed," said Mr. Patterson yesterday, "by a number of the members of the Legislature that the bill has an excellent chance to pass the Assembly, and in consequence I think that it is going to become a law. There has been some opposition to the law, but this has been nullified by the fact that it has come from persons who are known to be unprincipled, and persons whose methods will not stand the light of an investigation. This opposition compelled us to go to Albany this time, and it may be the cause of another trip in a day or two. If the opposition is continued, we will be prepared to make public in a few days the names of the New York men who are in the opposition, and the reasons for their action will be made public. This information will be given in the form of affidavits. There is too much at stake in the present bill to allow it to be defeated."

Vice President J. A. Heckman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade was also sanguine that the bill would pass. "We have been needing such a bill for a long time," said he, "and we finally think that we are going to have one. It was the honest advertising of the old-time merchants that was the foundation of the present advertising system, but of recent years there have sprung up hundreds of dishonest advertisers, who get the money of purchasers, and who by no means try to live up to the claims made by them in their advertisements. This condition hurts advertising. It will kill it in time. If the bill becomes a law, it will stop, and the abuses that the best class of merchants and the general public complain of will cease."

PROF. P. GARDNER TO LECTURE.

Oxford Scientist Invited to America by Archaeological Institute.

Prof. Percy Gardner, Lincoln and Merton Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art in the University of Oxford, formerly Disney Professor of Archaeology in Cambridge, has accepted the invitation of the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America to lecture before the societies of the Institute during April and May of the present year. Societies of the Institute exist at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Madison.

The subjects of Prof. Gardner's lectures will be "Archaeology in Relation to History," "The Athenian Acropolis as a Background to History," "Greek and Roman Portraits," "The Sarcophagi of Sidon," and "Greek Coins in Relation to History." These lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Prof. Gardner is well known to readers in America through his "New Chapters in Greek History," his numerous contributions to journals and magazines, and more recently by his "Sculptured Tombs of Hellas." In 1897 he gave a course of three lectures on "Greek History and Extant Monuments" before the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

University Summer Session.

New York University announces the programme of its fourth Summer session. As in former years, the work is arranged with special reference to the needs of teachers and college graduates. Eight courses are offered—mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, Germanic languages, Latin, Greek, and pedagogy. The session will be from July 5 to Aug. 12, except the pedagogy course, which comes a week later, July 11 to Aug. 19.

We've asked a number of fathers where their boys' clothes were bought.

And they didn't know.

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CITY CLUB AND HOME RULE

Committee on Legislation Reports on Local Bills Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

MANY TO AMEND THE CHARTER

Protests Invited Against Rapid Transit Commission Bill and Proposed Amendment to Act Creating Board of City Magistrates.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the City Club 159 bills directly affecting the City of New York were introduced in the Legislature between Feb. 11 and March 11. The Legislative Committee of the club has met weekly, and has been constantly at work through sub-committees at Albany. From time to time as occasion demanded it has voiced a protest against one or more of the bills.

A compilation of the bills presented during the month preceding March 11 shows:

IN SENATE.

Bills not local but of special interest to New York City	9
Second forms of similar bills, of which first forms were introduced before the 11th of February	1
Bills to amend the charter	11
Second forms of similar bills	1
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to the charter	5
Second forms of similar bills	2
Other local New York City bills	31
Second forms of similar bills	5
Third forms of similar bills	4

IN ASSEMBLY.

Bills not local, but of special interest to New York City	13
Second forms of similar bills, of which first forms were introduced before the 11th of February	2
Bills to amend charter	6
Second forms of similar bills	4
Third forms of similar bills	1
Bills in effect, although not in terms, amendments to the charter	3
Other local New York City bills	35
Second form of similar bills	23
Third forms of similar bills	3

The bills also in the Senate are not included in the list under the heading "In Assembly."

In the statement the City Club says that, in view of the hostility expressed by Gov. Black and Mayor Van Wyck to all unnecessary amendments to the charter, it is reasonable to expect that but few of the undesirable bills will be permitted to become laws.

A Matter of Concern to the City.

Referring to the list of bills introduced the statement says:

"It appears, therefore, that there is not any diminution in the flood of proposed legislation. The conditions under which laws are proposed and passed are a matter of grave concern to this city. The volume of bills is now so great, and they are often prepared so carelessly and unskillfully, that the task of following them intelligently as they are introduced is beyond the power of any available existing agency. A careful computation shows that any conscientious legislator who had attempted to read, as they were printed, the bills introduced during the first fifty days of the present session would have been compelled to devote two hours a day to the undertaking.

"The total number of bills and amended forms of bills introduced before the 11th of March is 2,428. The mass of bills is appalling; and the form is often obscure to the verge of nonsense. Thus, Senator 'Dry-Dollar' Sullivan proposes to provide that electric light companies shall not 'charge more than three-quarter cent per light per hour for each incandescent light, nor more than 4 cents per hour per light for each arc light.' Mr. Brennan of Kings County proposes, in Assembly bill No. 627, to provide, as to certain work upon the streets, that 'no one shall be engaged at such work who is not a citizen of the United States and a legal resident wherein and by which he is employed.'

"The labor of following the bills," the report says, "is vastly increased by the failure to enforce uniformly the rules requiring that proposed amendments to the law shall be so printed that the parts of the old law which it is proposed to omit and the new matter which it is proposed to insert shall appear at a glance. In many cases the system of brackets and underlining used for this purpose is applied only in part. A bill appears to be marked according to the rules, but upon close examination it will be found to show only some of the proposed changes.

Laborious Work of Comparison.

"As a result, the only way to learn with reasonable certainty what amendments are proposed by a bill, whether or not it appears to be marked according to the rules, is to compare it word for word with the existing law. Many bills which are in terms amendments to the law are not marked at all. In such a case laborious comparison of a bill several pages long with the law as it stands may result in the discovery that the proposed amendment involves the change of only a few words, which would have appeared upon the most cursory inspection if the bill had been marked."

In its report the Legislation Committee refers at length to Senator Page's bill designed to open the way for the appointment of ex-Judge Divver to the bench of the City Magistrates' Court, and Senator Ellsworth's bill to abolish the present Rapid Transit Commission, and invites persons interested in clean government to remonstrate in writing to their representatives in the Assembly before to-morrow afternoon, when there is to be a public hearing.

Like action, the report says in conclusion, should be taken in regard to all bills introduced to amend the provisions of the charter limiting the term for which franchises can be granted by the city. That section of the charter received the most careful consideration at the hands of the Charter Commission, and was believed by that body to be one of the most important results of its work. It is now proposed to relax those provisions by bills introduced at the end of the session, when full discussion and consideration are out of the question.

Confirmations at the Ascension.

A large number of children and grown people were confirmed in the faith at the Ascension Church, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at the 4 o'clock service yesterday afternoon. Bishop Potter preached the sermon and congratulated the church and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, upon the "change in the structural form of worship," meaning the change in the pew system, by which the church abandoned the renting system and made all pews free.

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SAILORS' CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

British Consul Will Give a Hearing To-day to the Crew of the Ship Ancyra.

Alexander McCausland, a sailor, eighteen years old, of the Nova Scotian ship Ancyra, which arrived Friday, 126 days from Manila, is a patient at the Long Island College Hospital, suffering from some disease akin to scurvy, and marked by various bruises, which he says he received from the officers of the ship. Several of the sailors who are now at the Sailors' Home confirm his story of cruelty, and say that they did not receive sufficient food. Mrs. Kate Henderson, wife of the ship's cook, who came as a passenger, also says that she did not receive sufficient food.

Capt. Morris, First Mate Robinson, Second Mate Cuno, and Boatswain Shellnur left the vessel when she docked at Congress Stores, Brooklyn, on Saturday, and have not been seen since. A new master, Capt. Stewart, appointed some time ago to succeed Capt. Morris, awaited her here and took charge at once. He discredited the stories of cruelty told by some of the sailors. One sailor, Peter Hansen, died a week before the ship reached port. Capt. Morris reported the death as due to dropsy. The sailors admit that he had dropsy, but some of them say that his death was hastened by his being compelled to work by kicks and cuffs when he was too ill to stand up.

Capt. Stewart said yesterday that several sailors have signed an entry on the log testifying that Hansen died a natural death.

The men will have an opportunity to tell their story to the British Consul to-day. The vessel's agents say that the Captain, mates, and boatswain will be on hand to answer any charges made. From what could be learned yesterday, the Ancyra sailed with short rations, which sailors say is no uncommon thing for Nova Scotiamen to do.

CRAP PLAYERS CAPTURED.

Seeking Refuge from Police, They Burst into the Home of the Bischoffs.

Three youths occupied a portion of the pavement on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, in the bright sunlight of yesterday. One was an Ethiopian, one a Saxon, and one a Celt. The Ethiopian was James Williams, twenty-two years old, of 151 Eastern Parkway; the Saxon was Henry Clark, seventeen, of 1,061 Fulton Street; the Celt was Joseph McCauley, nineteen, of 361 Rockaway Avenue. Williams was instructing his companions in a game of chance. As the words "Come, seven; come, eleven," floated out on the air, McCauley looked up and uttered a cry of alarm. In the distance, but rapidly nearing them, was the figure of Mounted Policeman Richards of the Liberty Avenue Station. The eye of Richards was fixed sternly upon the crap shooters, and his rapid approach indicated that he was bent on business.

At this time, in the home of Frederick Bischoff, at the corner of New Jersey and Blake Avenues, the head of the house was seated in his room comfortably enjoying a cigar and a morning paper and listening to the airs which Mrs. Bischoff was playing upon the family piano in the parlor.

Into the residence of the Bischoffs burst the Ethiopian, the Saxon, and the Celt, seeking sanctuary. Clark and McCauley dashed through the hall to the cellar door and disappeared down the stairway into the coal bin. Williams opened the parlor door and appeared before the startled Mrs. Bischoff. He looked wildly around for a place of refuge. Before him was a sofa placed across a corner of the room so that there was a triangular space behind it. Into this space Williams leaped and vanished from sight.

Meanwhile Mrs. Bischoff had ceased playing the piano and was screaming "Police! Murder! Help!" Down from the second floor came Mr. Bischoff three steps at a time, carried his frightened spouse out of the room, and then, under the impression that his home had been entered by a desperate burglar, locked the parlor door and made for the street, shouting "Police" at the top of his voice.

When he opened the front door he darted into the arms of Policeman Richards, and in a few moments Williams had been hauled from behind the sofa and his colleagues from the coal bin. They were escorted to the Liberty Avenue Station. Mr. Bischoff resumed his newspaper and relighted his cigar, Mrs. Bischoff gave the piano stool a twist and went on with the music from where she had broken off, and all was peace once more.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BULLETIN.

A Weekly Paper Now Issued by Principal Buchanan's Boys.

The first number of The Boys' High School Bulletin, a weekly paper conducted by members of the Boys' High School, in West Thirteenth Street, has just been issued. It is neat, has sixteen pages, and reflects great credit on those whose efforts have been put forth in its production.

It is intended to be the organ of no one of the many departments in the school, but aims to be in the truest sense a school paper of high grade, faithfully representing every phase of a diversified life. Features of the current issue are a picture and sketch of the career of Principal John Thomas Buchanan and a full-page cut and description of the new High School, which is to occupy the entire block between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, in Amsterdam Avenue, and which will be ready for occupancy in September, 1899.

Much space is given to athletics, showing a record made since last September, when the school was first opened, and with inadequate accommodations, of which any school might well be proud. The Glee Club, Camera Club, and Gun Club also receive their share of the space.

The Bulletin has founded a general scholarship prize of $5, which is to be given to the member of the entering class each year who, with a perfect record for deportment, shall obtain the highest standing in the largest number of hours' work.

QUEENS OFFICIALS INDIGNANT.

They Say President Bowley's Charge of Shortage Is a Mistake.

Several officials of Queens Borough who handle money are indignant at the assertion made by President Bowley that there is a shortage in accounts. President Bowley has not yet thrown any more light upon the matter. He says that to do so would be improper at this time.

The Deputy Commissioners and others who have disbursements to make or who receive sums of money for the city say that if the time is not yet here to tell all, the time has not come to tell anything. They hold that while his charges indicate only one department, it places several departments under suspicion. They declare that any discrepancy in the accounts would be quickly detected by the men in the main offices in Manhattan.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every Evening This Week. THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Cyril Scott, and Marguerite Lemon. Everything Fresh and New. MATINEES: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

DALY'S LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 11 A. M. Tuesday and Friday 3 P. M. —MOVING PICTURES— PASSION PLAY. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. Eben Plympton & Agnes Proctor. The Eminent American Actor in Bronson Howard's little comedy "Old Love Letters." Gus Williams, Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Florence Bindley, Letta and Minni, Josephine Gassman, the Blondells, Solaret; many other stars.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. COMMENCING TO-NIGHT POSITIVELY LAST WEEK! Modjeska and JOSEPH HAWORTH. Every Night, Macbeth. Saturday (Farewell Mat.) Measure for Measure. Next w'k—Mrs. Fiske in Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Saturday. 3D MONTH. Last 2 weeks. THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE. LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED. Will be repeated Holy Week, Evenings.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Special. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thurs. Evg., March 24, at 8:15. Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor. WAGNER. Tickets at Metropolitan Opera House.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3. EDEN MUSEE THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY. Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New Programme Cinematograph Views. Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.

AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 4TH MONTH. MARITANA. ENTIRE HOUSE 25-50-75. WED. MAT. 25c. SAT. MAT. 25-50. Next week—By request, MIKADO.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. JOHN DREW, Management Charles Frohman, ONE SUMMER'S DAY. APRIL 11TH—THE BOSTONIANS.

CARNEGIE HALL. 3d Recital Thursday aft. March 24, at 2:30. JOSEF HOFMANN. Seats, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00, at box office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CASINO! SILVER DOUBLE SOUVENIRS! Wed. Night! This Week! FAREWELL WK! Louis Mann & TELEPHONE Last 7 Times! Clara Lipman! GIRL! Nxt Mon Ngt! The Casino's "Crimson Night!" Superb Revival! With WALTER JONES & IN GAY N. Y. Tremendous Cast! Adieu to "Belle of N. Y." Prior Sailing London!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Julius P. Witmark, Dean Edsall and Frank Keenan, Edwin Latell, Jones, Grant, Jones, Adelphi Trio, Conway & Leland, The Kins Ners, Riley & Hughes, and others.

PLEASURE PALACE Continuous Performances, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58th & 3d Av. J. K. Emmet, Clifford & Huth, Saville-Sloane, Players, Biograph. Afts., 15 and 25c. Evegs., 25 and 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE AGNES SORMA LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Mon., Tues., Wed., 1st times, "THE SONG OF SONGS," (Das hohe Lied,) and "Faithless," (Untreu.) Thurs., Fri., Sat., "The Sunken Bell."

MANHATTAN Broadway & 33d St. Matinées Wed. & Sat. WAY DOWN EAST. SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW NIGHT. Next Sunday, INNES and his BAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 18th Week—Over 200 People. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT WILLIE COLLIER IN —THE MAN FROM MEXICO.—

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 100th Performance March 30, Souvenirs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH. Preceded Nightly, 8:30, Matinées, 2:15, ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '95.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8. Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. 50TH NIGHT, SOUVENIRS, MONDAY, MAR. 28. WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship. EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman. WHEELMAN'S NIGHT, Thurs., March 24.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, Admission, 50c. Matinée Sat. CHARMION, ROGERS BROS., RITCHIE, AND OTHERS.

COLUMBUS. CUMBERLAND '61.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. May Irwin and her company, SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Whitney Opera Co. A NORMANDY WEDDING.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat. GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 50c. THE ELECTRICIAN.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE STRABO.

One of the Crew Dies on the Way to This Port.

The Lamport & Holt Line steamer Strabo, Capt. Jardine, which arrived here yesterday morning from Rio Janeiro, lost one of her crew by yellow fever during the voyage.

At Rio Janeiro two of her crew were taken ill with symptoms of yellow fever, and were removed to the hospital on shore just before the steamer sailed, on Feb. 22. A few days out the ship's cook, Henry Kearton, was taken with the fever, and, although Capt. Jardine did all in his power to relieve him, he gradually grew worse, and died on March 2. The body was buried at sea. Kearton came from Liverpool and was thirty-two years old.

Capt. Jardine also was taken ill with the disease on the day Kearton's body was consigned to the sea, but, although the attack was a severe one, he rallied and was convalescent when the steamer called at St. Lucia, on March 11, for coal, and is now entirely recovered.

When the Strabo reached port yesterday morning the health officer ordered a strict quarantine of the vessel. She will be detained for a thorough disinfection, the crew's quarters will be fumigated and cleansed, and all effects and bedding will be disinfected.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending March 19.	1,934,364
Same week last year.	1,218,245
Stocks to date this year.	23,980,306
Corresponding date last year.	9,131,114

Bonds for the week.	$10,231,600
Same week last year.	7,813,500
Bonds to date this year.	224,930,100
Corresponding date last year.	101,392,838

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2½; at three months, 4½@5; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

HOW BANKS FIGURE.

Significance of Clearing House Statements—The Way Averages Are Calculated.

Strange as it may seem, there is a great deal of ignorance in Wall Street as to the meaning and significance of the ordinary statement which is put out each week by the banks of the New York Clearing House Association. There are many Wall Street men who, if they have any understanding whatever of the meaning of a bank statement, have a wrong one. Ignorance on this subject is rather inexcusable, for the explanation is very simple and very easily obtained. In spite of this, however, there are comparatively few men outside of the practical bankers of the Street who can explain intelligently just what a bank statement is and what the "system of averages"

⁂

used in its computation means.

In explanation of the statement of the conditions of the various New York banks which is published every Saturday by the Clearing House Association, it must first be understood that there is given out regularly each week a report of the capital, net profits, outstanding loans, specie, legal tenders, deposits, and circulation of the eighty-seven associated banks. This report includes a full week, extending from Saturday to Friday, both included. Each bank on Friday night sends to the Clearing House its report of the past six business days, giving the daily average for each of the foregoing items. The figures turned in by the several banks are added together at the Clearing House and the aggregate amounts, with their increases or decreases from the figures of the previous week, are made public some time before noon on each Saturday. The increases and decreases are printed on the Stock Exchange tickers, usually between 11 and 12 o'clock. Subsequently there is sent out by the Clearing House a printed list containing the individual reports of the various associated banks.

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This much of the matter is very well known in Wall Street, but it is the "daily averages" used in making up the figures that are so generally misunderstood. Each item as reported by a bank to the Clearing House is an average of that item as it stood on the bank's books at the close of each of the six business days of the week, and not the actual item at the time the statement is made.

To make this clearer, let it be supposed that on Saturday, March 5, the Chemical National Bank had loans outstanding to the amount of $21,000,000. On Monday, March 7, it had $22,000,000, on March 8 $23,000,000, on March 9 $24,000,000, on March 10 $25,000,000, and on March 11 $26,00,000. Adding these amounts together and dividing their sum by six, gives the average loans of the week—$23,500,000. This, then, would be the amount reported to the Clearing House as the outstanding loans of the Chemical National Bank for the week ending March 12.

The Chemical's loans are added to those of each of the other banks, and the total given represents the outstanding loans of the associated banks for the week. They are not really the loans which the banks have outstanding at the close of the week, but they are the average daily loans outstanding during that period.

[illegible] from people who are discussing the bank statement and its relation to financial conditions that because of the system of averages used in its make-up the Clearing House total is not an accurate showing of conditions of the date of a statement's issuance. That is quite true; but the Clearing House authority points out that by using the average system they are always able to give to the public a better general idea of the business which the banks have done during the week than by giving them the actual totals at the close of the seven days' business. The average system prevents an extraordinarily large showing such as would be made should any of the items run unusually heavy at the close of the week. There is no technical reason why the average system is used; it was adopted simply because in the opinion of the banks it would give the public the best idea of the week's business.

BOOK VALUES OF BANK STOCKS.

The computed book values of the several New York banks are seldom to be found tabulated so that comparison may be made between them. In the following table are the values of the various stocks of the banks, both National and State, of New York City as calculated from two official calls, one made about a year ago and the other recently. The National banks made a statement to the Controller of the Currency March 9, 1897, and again Feb. 18, 1898. The State banks made reports March 16, 1897, and again Dec. 16, 1897. The values of the banks' stocks, computed upon their statements at these times and figured on the basis of $100 shares, are as follows:

	Recent Call.	March, 1897.
American Exchange National	152	152
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	202	203
Bank of America	278	265
Bowery	348	340
Bank of the Metropolis	372	376
Bank of New Amsterdam	211	197
Chemical National	2,429	2,546
Chatham National	318	317
Corn Exchange	231	224
Continental National	122	120
Central National	149	150
Chase National	207	306
East River National	159	156
First National	1,612	1,506
Fourth National	164	164
Fifth Avenue	1,214	1,208
Fifth National	254	253
First National, Brooklyn	416	410
Gallatin National	271	269
Greenwich	182	183
German American	138	137
German Exchange	385	375
Germania	456	444
Garfield National	514	463
Hanover National	322	304
Irving National	170	170
Importers & Traders' National	473	470
Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l	180	179
Lincoln National	830	808
Liberty National	161	150
Merchants' National	152	151
Mechanics' National	199	203
Merchants' Exchange National	127	128
Mercantile National	201	198
Market & Fulton National	211	207
Mechanics & Traders'	157	158
N. Y. National Banking Asso.	193	195
National City	467	461
National Butchers & Drovers'	155	161
National Bank of Commerce	171	173
National Broadway	257	258
National Bank of Republic	156	157
National Bank of North America	179	183
National Citizens'	168	166
Nassau	153	156
National Shoe & Leather	116	112
National Park	282	280
Ninth National	133	129
New York National Exchange	122	125
New York County National	810	812
National Union	171	158
New York Produce Exchange	131	135
Oriental	235	231
Phenix National	124	135
People's	225	219
Pacific	210	216
Seventh National	133	131
State of New York	141	144
Second National	832	824
Seaboard National	167	157
Sixth National	271	270
Tradesmen's National	115	113
West Side	271	250
Western National	131	121

WILLIAM J. WOLLMAN.

FORECASTING A PIG IRON BOOM.

Is there to be a pig iron famine? Important industrial circles in Great Britain are agitated over this problem. Prominence is given in leading trade journals and in commercial and financial reviews to discussion of it. Going elaborately into statistics, The London Statist commits itself to the theory that there is real reason for seriously considering current iron trade conditions.

"There was a time," observes this authority, "when the Glasgow iron-warrant market was regarded as an infallible barometer of the trade of the country. That time is no more, and, strange to say, the warrant market has even ceased to [illegible] stances of the time are such that if the speculative spirit which used to characterize the Iron Ring were still existent, the price of warrants would be at least 10s. per ton higher than it is.

"The dullness in the warrant market is no index of dullness in pig iron, but is simply due to the absence of the speculative element. The outside public have found more attraction for speculative investment elsewhere than in iron scrip. This has made it comparatively easy for those to 'sit upon' the warrant market whose interest in finished iron is against any great or rapid rise in crude iron.

"Assuming that we have no European war, and bearing in mind how industrial activity in one country stimulates industries in other countries, it is fair and reasonable to expect that as much crude iron will be taken away from us as last year. If that be so, then the total of deliveries for consumption this year will far exceed those of last year and be beyond all precedent. One has only to take a look at the shipbuilding trade—of which we gave a summary view on Feb. 26—to see that this must be so. The requirements in all classes of iron and steel for shipbuilding purposes are already enormous, and are bound to increase as further additions are made during the year to our merchant fleets and the navy. We are aware that there is not quite so much activity in the making of railway material as last year, and that no new railway schemes of any magnitude are at present in evidence. But there is no reason to expect less than a normal demand all the year—not to speak of the infinite possibilities of China—and with even a normal demand for railway iron our consumption of pigs this year will greatly exceed anything ever yet seen.

"Can we meet it? Last year we had to take 314,000 tons out of stocks and 100,000 tons from America to enable us to meet the home and foreign demand. The home consumption in 1897 was, in round numbers, about 600,000 tons more than in 1896, and the exports were 140,000 tons more. It is quite possible, therefore, that before the end of the year our present visible stock of a million tons will have disappeared, and a pig iron famine be in prospect.

"The total make of the world was never so large as last year. The following shows the comparative outputs of the three greatest producers in the world:

Year.	United Kingdom. Tons.	United States. Tons.	Germany. Tons.
1891	7,228,490	8,280,000	4,640,000
1892	6,616,890	9,450,000	4,911,240
1893	6,830,000	6,657,000	4,962,120
1894	7,364,745	7,124,500	5,345,630
1895	7,895,675	9,157,000	5,431,000
1896	8,565,503	8,500,000	6,360,980
1897	8,609,459	9,652,680	6,889,067

"The American make has been further increased since the beginning of this year. It is now at the rate of a million tons per month, and the total output for 1898 will probably exceed 12,000,000 tons. At first sight this suggests a large surplus for export; and, as a matter of fact, American pigs are still coming over to us—when suitable freight opportunities occur—in pretty much the same ratio as last year, while considerable quantities are being shipped direct from the States to the Continent. But competent authorities say that America has not yet developed her maximum requirements for iron and steel, and that when she does she will readily absorb the whole of this enormous output of pigs. And whatever comes out of the Cuban business, this is pretty certain—that it will create an era of iron shipbuilding in the United States such as never yet has been seen. The States, however, have not yet reached their maximum production of pigs, and it is quite within the range of probability that we may have some day, in the not very dim or distant future, to fall back on America to make good our deficient supply of crude iron—on America, once our largest buyer both of pigs and of finished material. No wonder the oldest men in the iron trade say that the experience of a lifetime affords them no guide in the new conditions which prevail in the world."

Imports of Gold.

[illegible] rope has attracted comparatively little attention. If times were not troublous and conditions extraordinary, this movement of gold alone would make Wall Street bullish and stocks would doubtless leap upward with the announcement of each engagement for import.

In the last three or four years the Street has paid close attention to the importation or exportation of gold and the movement of the yellow metal has had much influence upon speculative sentiment. This year, however, it has had practically no effect, although already there has been engaged since Feb. 25 more gold than used to be imported in a whole twelvemonth ten or fifteen years ago. With the exception of 1877, there was no year from 1860 to 1880 when the gold imports amounted to as much as has been engaged in Europe in the past three weeks.

Interest attaches to a review of the gold importations of the past thirty or forty years. In 1860 the imports amounted to $2,500,000. In 1861 they were $13,800,000. a substantial increase, but in 1862 they dropped back again to $5,400,000. In 1863 $11,100,000 gold was imported, in 1864 $5,100,000, in 1865 $9,300,000, in 1866 $17,000,000, and in 1867 $8,600,000.

From 1868 to the present year the exports and imports of gold were as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
1868	$8,737,443	68,231,158
1869	14,132,568	28,442,776
1870	12,056,950	28,580,600
1871	6,883,561	64,581,678
1872	8,717,458	48,377,502
1873	8,082,447	44,472,068
1874	19,503,137	32,645,486
1875	13,696,793	61,543,545
1876	7,092,700	29,431,757
1877	26,246,234	22,359,101
1878	13,330,215	6,632,570
1879	5,624,948	4,145,085
1880	80,758,396	1,775,089
1881	100,031,259	1,826,307
1882	134,377,054	31,403,625
1883	17,734,149	8,920,909
1884	22,831,317	35,294,204
1885	26,691,696	2,741,559
1886	20,743,349	32,766,066
1887	42,910,601	5,705,304
1888	43,934,317	12,560,084
1889	10,284,858	54,930,332
1890	12,943,342	13,403,632
1891	18,232,567	84,939,551
1892	49,699,454	43,321,351
1893	21,174,381	102,068,153
1894	72,449,119	64,487,354
1895	36,384,760	55,890,295
1896	33,525,065	106,934,336
1897	85,014,780	39,152,522

A glance at the following will show the excess of imports or exports during the same period:

1868—Exports	$63,658,901
1869—Exports	21,870,930
1870—Exports	21,579,012
1871—Exports	59,802,647
1872—Exports	40,831,302
1873—Exports	36,174,268
1874—Exports	14,539,283
1875—Exports	53,284,164
1876—Exports	23,184,341
1877—Exports	344,140
1878—Imports	4,125,760
1879—Imports	1,037,334
1880—Imports	77,119,371
1881—Imports	97,466,127
1882—Imports	1,789,174
1883—Imports	6,133,261
1884—Exports	18,250,640
1885—Imports	18,213,804
1886—Exports	22,208,842
1887—Imports	33,200,414
1888—Imports	25,558,083
1889—Exports	49,667,427
1890—Exports	4,331,149
1891—Exports	68,130,087
1892—Exports	495,873
1893—Exports	87,506,463
1894—Exports	4,528,942
1895—Exports	29,755,709
1896—Exports	78,884,882
1897—Imports	44,653,200

It will be seen that the exports of gold were largely in excess of the imports in every year from 1868 to 1878, and attention has been more than once directed of late to the improvement in stock market prices which was practically coincident with this inflow of gold.

In 1880 the stock market boomed, and the advance in prices was continued well into 1881, the heavy imports of gold influencing an activity not known for years. In 1880 the excess of imports, it will be seen, was over $77,000,000, but the total in 1881 was over $100,000,000, an aggregate, by the way, that has never since been reached.

The panic of 1893 was largely attributable to the heavy exports of gold in that year, the excess over imports being $87,506,463, the highest amount on record.

From an excess in exports of $78,884,882 in 1896 there was a surplus in imports last year of $44,653,200, and the improved condition of the stock market during that inflow of gold is [illegible]

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 19, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. March 19. Bid.	Closing Sat. March 19. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending March 19, 1,942,904.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Date.	Last Dividend Per Cent.	Week Ending March 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Mar 19, 1898.
[illegible] Feb. 1[illegible].	160 Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	**Adams Express**	[illegible]	[illegible] 1, '9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 10.	16 Mch 12.	16	17¼	— ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	17	17¼	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 1.	66 Mch 14.	67½	68½	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	20,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	68	67¾	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	645
[illegible] Feb. 14.	117½ Jan. 3.	125	130	— [illegible]	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. [illegible], '98.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 2[illegible].	6½ Jan. 2[illegible].	7½	7¾	+ ½	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	....	..	[illegible]	7¾	6½	7½	[illegible]	8,1[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 17.	17 Mch 16.	17¾	18	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000	....	..	17½	[illegible]	17	17½	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 7.	117½ Mch 12.	119	119½	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	[illegible]	12[illegible]	117¾	119	114	310,115
[illegible] Jan. 6.	107¾ Mch 12.	108	109	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	110[illegible]	111[illegible]	107¾	107¾	104	2,708
[illegible] Feb. 11.	89 Mch 8.	....	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	89	89	89	89	[illegible]	5
[illegible] Mch 16.	85¾ Jan. 2[illegible].	96¾	96½	+ 5¼	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	[illegible]	98¾	91¾	96½	[illegible]	95,[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 1[illegible].	*112 Jan. 2[illegible].	119	115	+ 2	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	115	115	115	115	10[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 8.	*11½ Jan. 1[illegible].	12	13	..	Ann Arbor	[illegible]	———	—	12	12	12	12	...	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 7.	34 Jan. 4.	35	36	+ 2	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	———	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 7.	10¾ Feb. 2[illegible].	11¼	11½	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	———	—	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	11¼	5,022
[illegible] Feb. 6.	2[illegible] Mch 12.	25¾	25¾	+ 2¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	11[illegible],[illegible]57,[illegible]	———	—	24½	25¾	24	25¾	2[illegible]	28,676
[illegible] Feb. 2.	12¾ Jan. 2[illegible].	17	17½	+ 1	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	15¾	17¾	15¾	17¾	12	2,910
[illegible] Jan. 21.	2½ Mch 12.	2¾	3¾	+ ¾	Bay State Gas	[illegible]	....	..	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	1[illegible]	5,6[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 18.	35 Mch 12.	38¾	38½	+ 3¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	37	39¾	35¾	38¾	2[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 24.	111 Mch 12.	113¾	115¾	+ 3	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	112	114	112	114	97¾	43[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 3.	3¼ Feb. 2[illegible].	5	5½	+ ½	Brunswick Company, third installment paid	5,000,000	....	..	5	5	5	5	—	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 5.	44½ Mch 12.	46	47	+ 1½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	49¼	2,171
[illegible] Jan. 26.	79 Mch 14.	82¾	83	+ 2	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	79¾	83¾	79	82	...	5,500
[illegible] Feb. 5.	11½ Jan. 4.	12	12¾	— 1	Central Pacific	6[illegible],275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	12	12	12	12	8¾	5[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 1.	17¾ Mch 7.	19	19¾	+ 1¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	....	..	18¾	19¼	18	19	17¾	18,1[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 5.	*150 Mch 14.	151	...	— 4	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mch. 1, '98.	1¾	150¾	151	150¾	151	16[illegible]	[illegible]
10[illegible] Feb. 11.	86¾ Mch 12.	90¾	91	+ 4½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,992,[illegible]	Mch. 1[illegible], '98.	1¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	87¾	91	77¾	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	105½	107	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	106	106	106	106	—	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 8.	9½ Feb. 24.	9¾	10¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	20,390,245	———	—	10	10¼	9½	10¼	—	9,360
[illegible] Jan. 28.	2[illegible] Mch 15.	25	30	—	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,[illegible]	———	—	28	28	28	28	—	100
[illegible] Jan. 14.	7 Feb. 24.	7	8	—	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	———	—	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 22.	24¾ Mch 14.	24	25	— ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,[illegible],750	....	..	25	25	24½	24½	...	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 12.	85¾ Mch. 12.	89½	89¾	+ 3¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	87	90¾	86¾	89¾	77¾	223,866
[illegible] Feb. 16.	142¾ Jan. 3.	145½	146	+ 1¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	144	146	144	145¾	138	1,215
[illegible] Feb. 11.	113¾ Mch 12.	117¾	118	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,0[illegible]	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	116¼	118¼	115¼	118	109¾	18,48[illegible]
*176 Mch 2.	163 Jan. 8.	173	...	—	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,395,[illegible]	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	172	172	172	172	156	10
94½ Jan. 28.	80½ Mch 12.	83¾	84	+ 3¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	82	85	81	84	68¾	63,779
[illegible] Mch 2.	4½ Jan. 3.	7¾	8¼	+ ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	....	..	7½	8	7½	8	...	459
[illegible] Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 3.	27½	28½	+ ¾	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	....	..	28½	28½	27½	28	...	525
[illegible] Jan. 31.	25 Mch 12.	28	28½	+ 3¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '98.	1¼	26½	28¾	26¾	28¼	31½	8,361
[illegible] Feb. 1.	77½ Mch 9.	...	82	—	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¼	80	80	79	79	80½	131
[illegible] Jan. 12.	12½ Mch 14.	12¾	13	+ ⅛	Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	..	12¾	13	12¾	13	...	7,620
[illegible] Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	18	20	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	....	..	18¾	19¾	18	18	20½	1,100
7½ Jan. 19.	5 Feb. 24.	6½	6¾	+ ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000	....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	4½	150
8½ Feb. 10.	5 Mch 18.	5½	6	— 1	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	5¾	5¾	5	5	8½	300
[illegible] Jan. 25.	174½ Mch 12.	179¾	180	+ 4½	Consolidated Gas	36,[illegible]	Mch 15, '98.	2	175¼	181	175¼	179¾	159¾	8,064
[illegible] Jan. 24.	27½ Mch 12.	28½	30	— 1½	Consolidated Ice	6,529,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	27½	28½	27½	28½	...	200
9[illegible] Feb. 15.	85 Jan. 7.	84½	...	—	Consolidated Ice preferred	8,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	85	85	85	85	—	100
114¼ Feb. 3.	106 Mch 12.	109	110	+ 3	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¼	107¾	110¾	107¼	109	108¾	2,307
159 Feb. 5.	150 Mch 11.	...	150	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	150¾	150½	150¾	150¼	157	25
53¾ Feb. 9.	42¾ Mch 12.	44¾	44¾	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	44	45½	44	45	40¼	1,435
61¼ Mch 18.	53 Feb. 2.	60	61½	+ 4¾	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	———	—	57	61½	57	61¼	...	4,400
7½ Feb. 5.	5½ Mch 17.	5	6¾	—	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	———	—	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	100
16¼ Feb. 1.	12¾ Mch 7.	12¼	12¾	..	**Erie**	100,000,000	———	—	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	13¾	1,760
[illegible] Feb. 11.	33 Mch 12.	34¾	35	+ 1¾	Erie first preferred	30,000,000	———	—	33¾	35¾	33¾	34¾	34	5,8[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 11.	17 Mch 7.	17	18	+ ¼	Erie second preferred	1,600,000	....	..	17	17¾	17	17¾	19¾	410
*41 Jan. 11.	40 Jan. 18.	40½	42	—	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	41	41	40	40	—	108
23 Mch 5.	19¼ Jan. 24.	...	...	—	**Fort Worth & Denver City stamped**	2,555,000	Mch 15, '98.	2	21½	21½	21½	21½	—	4
39¾ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	32¼	32¾	+ 2¾	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	30¾	33	30	32¾	34¾	17,395
1[illegible]2 Feb. 24.	130 Jan. 12.	150	151	..	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	150	150	150	150	—	125
36¼ Feb. 15.	26½ Mch 12.	31	31¼	+ 4½	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	....	..	30	30¼	28¾	31	—	3,110
*49 Mch 18.	44 Feb. 1.	44	50	—	Homestake	18,650,600	Feb. 25, '98.	25c	49	49	49	49	—	10
108¾ Jan. 31.	97½ Mch 12.	99¾	100	— 2	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	98¾	100	97¾	99¼	96¾	3,274
9½ Jan. 13.	7¾ Mch 18.	7½	7½	— ¼	Iowa Central	8,457,425	....	—	7½	7½	7½	7½	6½	100
*6¾ Jan. 12.	6 Feb. 2.	5¾	6½	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	———	—	6	6	6	6	—	300
24½ Feb. 10.	19½ Feb. 26.	19¾	19¾	—	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	19,863,000	....	..	20	21¼	19¼	19½	—	2,300
18 Feb. 2.	*13½ Mch 19.	13½	16	—	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c	13½	13½	13½	13½	—	39
48 Jan. 19.	39 Mch 12.	42	43	+ 4	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	40	43	40	43	28¾	1,070
94¼ Jan. 14.	85 Mch 12.	84	90	—	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	5	85	85	85	85	78	420
18¾ Feb. 1.	12½ Mch 14.	13¾	14½	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	12½	13¾	12½	13¾	17½	835
76¾ Feb. 8.	66 Mch 14.	67	69	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	66	68¾	66	68	67	750
194¾ Jan. 29.	170¾ Jan 4.	186	187½	+ 1½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	183	186½	183	186¼	169	3,375
60½ Jan. 31.	45¾ Mch 12.	49½	49¾	+ 3¾	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	47	50¾	47	49¾	48¾	46,875
120¼ Jan. 14.	94¾ Mch 12.	101	101¼	+ 6	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	98	104¼	95¼	101¼	85¾	143,148
*147 Mch 16.	140 Mch 9.	...	...	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	147	147	147	147	...	40
171½ Feb. 14.	128¾ Jan. 4.	141¼	141½	+ 5¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	138¼	145	138¾	141¾	...	52,913
114¼ Feb. 8.	98½ Mch 12.	104	105	+ 4¾	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	100	105	100	104½	99	3,610
30¾ Feb. 15.	24 Mch 11.	26	28	+ 1¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	19½	100
59¾ Feb. 15.	50½ Mch 18.	51	53	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	51	52	50¾	52	48	467
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	61½	63	+ 3	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	60¾	64	60¾	64	...	643
14¼ Jan. 26.	10½ Mch 12.	11	11½	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	—	10¾	11	10¾	11	13	397
41 Jan. 28.	29¾ Mch 12.	32	32½	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	..	29¾	33½	29¼	32¼	31½	18,615
35¾ Jan. 28.	22 Mch 12.	25¾	26	+ 3¾	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	23¾	26½	23½	25¾	18½	20,520
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	170	173	—	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	171	171	171	171	165	217
37¾ Jan. 7.	27¼ Mch 12.	29½	30	+ 1¾	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	29	30¼	29	29¾	28¾	1,891
109¼ Feb. 10.	101½ Mch 14.	103	104	+ ¾	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¾	101½	104½	101½	103¾	91¾	1,414
19 Jan. 14.	*15¾ Mch 17.	15½	16	—	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	13	3
8¾ Feb. 7.	7 Jan. 5.	6¾	7½	—	New Central Coal	5,000,000	....	—	7	7	7	7	...	209
98½ Jan. 8.	89 Feb. 24.	92	92¾	+ 3¾	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	90½	93	90	92½	90¾	6,720
119¾ Jan. 28.	105¾ Jan. 3.	110	110¾	+ 3½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	110¼	111¼	109	110½	100¾	37,398
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	184	185½	—	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	185	185	185	185	174	10
15¾ Jan. 31.	11¾ Mch 14.	12	13	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	———	—	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	14	150
40¼ Jan. 29.	30 Mch 7.	30	32	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000	———	—	31	31	31	31	31¾	299
13 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	11	13	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000	....	..	11	11	11	11	9	30
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	29	31	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	28	28	28	28	25¾	20
56¾ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	45¾	46	+ 3¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	43¾	46	43¾	45¾	27¾	5,505
6¾ Feb. 17.	4¾ Jan. 15.	5¾	5½	+ ½	North American	39,733,600	———	..	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾	4¾	3,310
28¾ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	22	22½	+ 1¾	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	20½	22¾	20¾	22	12¾	33,941
69 Jan. 31.	56¾ Mch 12.	61¾	61½	+ 3¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	58½	62¾	58¾	61½	36¾	103,649
18¾ Feb. 2.	14 Mch 12.	14½	14¾	+ ¾	**Ontario & Western**	58,118,982	....	—	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	5,750
30¾ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	25¾	26½	—	Oregon Improvement, fifth installment paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	25	26	25	25¾	...	2,020
72½ Jan. 20.	67 Mch 17.	67	70	+ ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	67	67	67	67	...	273
33¾ Feb. 17.	19¾ Jan. 3.	28¼	30½	— ½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	....	—	28½	30	28¼	28¾	12½	860
32¾ Feb. 4.	22¼ Mch 12.	24	24¾	+ 2¾	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	23	24¾	23	24¾	27¼	8,957
120¾ Feb. 7.	110¾ Mch 12.	114	114¾	+ 3¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	112	114¾	112	114¾	...	9,584
99½ Feb. 11.	87¾ Mch 12.	91¾	91½	+ 3¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	89¼	92	88½	91¼	79¾	44,177
46¾ Feb. 7.	38¾ Jan. 5.	44¾	46	+ 1¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827	....	..	43	44¾	42¾	44½	13¾	2,518
71 Feb. 7.	62 Mch 10.	60	64	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	62	62	62	62	...	100
189¾ Feb. 11.	165 Mch 12.	170	175	+ 3¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	165	172	165	169	161½	2,741
23¾ Jan. 6.	15¾ Mch 12.	17	17½	+ 1¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	———	—	16½	17¾	16¼	17¼	—	7,465
54¼ Feb. 3.	36 Mch 12.	39¼	39½	+ 3¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	—	37½	40¾	37	39¾	...	9,688
29 Jan. 6.	19½ Mch 12.	21	21½	+ 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	..	20	21¾	19¾	21	...	5,691
25 Feb. 11.	*21½ Jan. 11.	...	...	—	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	..	22½	22½	22½	22½	—	25
61¼ Jan. 8.	50¼ Mch. 15.	...	...	—	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Feb., '98.	1¾	50¾	54	50¾	54	...	200
*123 Jan. 4.	*118¼ Mch 14.	119	120	—	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	118½	118½	118½	118½	117	10
8¾ Feb. 11.	5½ Mch 7.	6	6½	+ ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	..	6	6¼	6	6¼	...	1,535
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	47	48	+ 3¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	50	50	50	50	...	250
22¾ Feb. 10.	15 Mch 11.	16	17½	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,430,000	....	—	16	16	16	16	...	100
7¾ Jan. 8.	6¾ Mch 12.	6½	7	—	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	....	..	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾	5	800
58½ Feb. 7.	52½ Mch 12.	54	56	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	55	55	54	54½	39¾	706
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	25	25½	+ 2¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	16,000,000	....	..	23¾	25¾	23¾	25¾	14½	2,421
5 Feb. 2.	3¾ Jan. 24.	4	5	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	—	4¾	5	4¾	5	3¾	425
11 Jan. 27.	7¾ Mch 12.	9¼	10	+ 1¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	..	9½	9¾	8¾	9¾	10¾	430
79 Feb. 11.	65 Mch 12.	69¾	70¾	+ 4¼	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	66¾	72	66¾	69¾	61½	4,49[illegible]
155 Feb. 28.	*148 Jan. 5.	150	155	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	11,259,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	150	150	150	150	...	5
22 Jan. 12.	15¼ Mch 17.	15¾	16½	+ ¾	Southern Pacific	70,006,100	....	..	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾	14¾	2,109
9½ Feb. 10.	7½ Mch 12.	7¾	8¾	+ ½	Southern Railway	120,000,000	....	..	7¾	8½	7½	8½	8¾	2,727
33¾ Feb. 11.	24¾ Mch 12.	26¾	26½	+ 1¾	Southern Railway preferred	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	25½	26¾	24¾	26½	28¾	8,299
5¾ Feb. 16.	3¼ Jan. 8.	3¾	4½	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	—	3½	4	3½	4	7¾	400
28¾ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	19	19½	+ 2¼	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1	17¾	19¼	17½	19¼	27¼	9,122
12¾ Feb. 15.	8¾ Mch 12.	9¾	10	+ ½	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	....	..	9¼	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾	2,430
194½ Feb. 17.	164 Jan. 5.	176	180	+ 2¾	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	175	180	174	176¾	162	3,370
22¼ Feb. 25.	16¾ Mch 14.	18¾	19	+ 2	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	———	—	17	19	16¾	19	...	4,100
63¾ Feb. 2.	45¾ Mch 12.	50¾	50¾	+ 3¾	Union Pacific Railway preferred	59,220,000	....	..	48	51¾	47½	50¾	...	137,746
36¾ Feb. 2.	23 Mch 12.	...	...	+ 3¾	Union Pacific, all instalments paid	60,868,500	Apl. 1, '94.	3½	24¾	28¾	24¼	28¾	...	16,655
10¾ Feb. 18.	6¾ Mch 12.	7¾	8	+ 1½	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	29,380,182	....	..	7	8	7	8	...	4,110
*49 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 5.	39	43	—	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	42	42	42	42	39	5
7¾ Feb. 5.	5¼ Mch 12.	5¾	6	+ ¾	United States Leather	61,560,900	....	..	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾	7¾	1,250
67 Jan. 31.	56½ Mch 12.	57¾	58	+ 2¾	United States Leather preferred	60,900,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	57½	59½	57	57¾	58¾	5,621
21¾ Feb. 15.	14¾ Mch 12.	16¾	17½	+ 2¾	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	15½	17	15	16¾	15	1,431
74¾ Feb. 15.	60 Mch 12.	65½	65¾	+ 6¾	United States Rubber preferred	1[illegible],409,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	61	67	60¼	66¾	62¾	4,848
7¾ Jan. 12.	6½ Feb. 24.	6¾	7	+ ¼	**Wabash**	28,000,000	....	—	6½	7	6¼	6¾	6	710
19¾ Jan. 13.	14¼ Mch 7.	15¾	15¾	+ ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	15	15¾	14¾	15¼	14¼	4,550
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	118	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115	116	115	115	101	163
102 Jan. 6.	91¾ Mch 19.	...	...	— 1¾	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	93	93¾	91¾	91¾	...	1,600
9 Jan. 13.	7¾ Jan. 5.	7¾	8½	+ ¾	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 22, '97.	2	8	8	8	8	...	100
93¾ Jan. 10.	83½ Mch 12.	85¾	85¾	+ 2¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,[illegible]	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	85¼	87¼	84¾	85¾	83¾	12,063
3¾ Jan. 11.	1¾ Mch 12.	1¾	2	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't. paid	15,000,000	....	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...	17[illegible]
1[illegible] Jan. 12.	9¾ Mch 12.	9¾	11	+ ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	4,500,000	May 15, '94.	2	10	10¾	10	10	...	405
[illegible] Jan. 17.	1½ Mch 1[illegible].	1½	1¾	..	Wisconsin Central	1[illegible]	....	—	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾	535

[illegible] highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of [illegible] lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. [illegible]

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 19, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g March 19.$10,357,000

BONDS.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	Week Ending March 19, 1898.				
American Cotton Oil 8s	102½	105	102½	105	12
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	64	64½	64	64½	4
American Tobacco scrip	78	82½	78	81	24
Ann Arbor 4s	82⅝	83	82¾	83	22
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	87½	89⅜	87½	89¼	628
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	56	58⅞	55	57½	1,924
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½	10
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	92	94⅛	92	94⅛	63
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	30
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	94	94	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	24
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	37	37	36½	36½	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112	112	111	112	43
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	112	112	112	112	8
Central of New Jersey 1st con., 1899	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Central Pacific land grant 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. and Alle. 2d con. 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	77	78½	76¾	78½	126
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	113	114½	113	114	33
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy conv. 5s	105½	105½	105¼	105½	17
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div., 4½s	102	102	101	101	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115	115	115	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97	97	97	97	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext., 4s, reg	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s	104½	104¾	104	104	21
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	82	82½	81½	82¼	114
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	96⅛	96¼	96⅛	96¼	30
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div., 4s, reg	93	93	93	93	1
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	60½	61½	60½	61	31
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $65 pd	73¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	16
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Commercial Cable 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Consumers' Gas (Chicago) 1st 5s	102	103¼	102	103¼	17
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Detroit Gas Company 5s	95	95	95	95	2
East. Tenn., Vir. & Georgia 1st 7s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	15
East. Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	15
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Erie Consolidated 7s	142	142	142	142	2
Erie prior lien 4s	86⅝	87¾	86⅝	88	49
Erie general lien 3-4s	68½	70	68½	70	31
Escanaba & Lake Superior 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	65	68½	65	68½	42
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 3-4s	57	57	57	57	5
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½	31
General Electric debenture 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, A	43	43	43	43	3
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	78	78½	78	78½	12
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	109	7
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	107	107	107	107	3
Illinois Central 3½s	105	105	105	105	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953, registered	101	101	101	101	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	99	100	99	100	18
Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s	78	78⅝	78	78	5
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects	97½	102½	97½	102½	44
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	86	87	86	86½	118½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	58¼	60	58¼	59¼	264
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	102	101½	101½	15
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100¼	101½	100¼	101½	3
Lake Shore 3½s	103½	104	103	103	79
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	10
Long Island consolidated 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Long Island general 4s	88	88	88	88	13
Louisville Railway 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	10
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	11
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	85½	86½	85½	86	21
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	94	94½	94	94½	9
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	11
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	103½	103¾	103½	103½	20
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	109	110	109	110	102
Mexican International consol. 4s	71¼	72⅝	71¼	72⅝	143
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Michigan Central consol. 7s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Mil. & Northern 1st, 1910, main line	120	120	120	120	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	104¾	105	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	94	96	94	96	65
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	62	65	62	62	15
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108	108	108	108	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96½	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	5½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	118	118	118	118	7
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, guaranteed	140	140	140	140	1
Mutual Union Telegraph 6s	111	111	111	111	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	129½	130½	128½	130½	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104¼	104¼	103	103	51
National Starch Manufacturing Co. 1st 6s	106	106	106	106	2
New York Central deb. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	4
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	11
New York, New Haven & H. deb. certs 4s	145	145	145	145	1
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106	106	106	106	6½
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	96	96	96	96	14
New York, Susquehanna & West. rfdg. 5s	105	105	105	105	9
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	4
Norfolk & Western general mortgage 6s	120	120	120	120	3
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	79	80½	79	80	100
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	58½	60	58½	60	100½
Northern Pacific prior lien, 4s	93¾	94⅜	93⅝	94⅜	202
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	27
Northern Railway of California 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102	23
Northwest 25-year debentures	108½	108½	108¼	108½	1
Northwest 25-year deb. registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. paid	51	56⅝	51	53	127
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	106	106	106	106	7
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	99	100	99	99⅝	56
Oregon Short Line 6s	120	120	119½	120	20
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	47	47	47	47	20
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	60½	62	60½	62	75
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	94	94½	93⅝	94	52
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	110½	110½	110	110	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	70	77	70	76	29
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	140	140	140	140	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	79	81	79	81	13
Reading general 4s	80¼	81½	80¼	81¼	202
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	80	81	80	80¾	83
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	122⅝	122⅝	122½	122½	271
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105⅝	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛	290
Rock Island 5s, registered	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	40
Rock Island debenture 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	32
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	122	122	120	120	10
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	70	71	70	70¼	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d extended 5s	105	105	105	105	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	89	90⅝	89	90⅝	146
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	118	118	117	117	4
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st 6s, Class A	115	115½	115	115½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	115	115	115	115	6
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C	115	115	115	115	3
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	102	102½	102	102½	12
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	73½	76	73½	76	69
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	12
St. Paul 1st Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	141¼	141¼	141	141	12
St. Paul Terminal 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	2
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota Div. 6s	116½	117	116	116	10
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Extension, 7s	141	141	141	141	1
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s	140½	140½	140½	140½	3
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	105	105	105	105	6
St. Paul 1st, La Crosse & Davenport 5s	110	110	110	110	1
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	1
St. P., Minn. & Man., East Minn. Div. 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 7s	121	121	121	121	12
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	56½	59	56	59	49
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s	86	86	86	86	6
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96¾	96½	96½	96¾	32
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	20
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	104	104½	104	104½	41
Southern Railway 5s	89	89½	89	89	140
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	11½	11½	11½	11½	3
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	63	67	63	65	12
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	110	110	110	110	3
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	96¼	96½	96	96	12
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	94	94	94	94	6
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	93	93½	93	93½	68
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	31½	350
Union Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	Week ending March 19, 1898.				
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Wabash debenture series B	23	23	23	23	2
Wabash 2d 5s	74¾	77	74⅝	76¼	89
West Shore gtd. 4s	109	109	108¾	108¾	28
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	108	108	108	108	1
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	51½	52¼	51	51	9
Western Gas Co. 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Western Pacific 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Western Union coll. trust 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div., 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, trust rects	100	100	100	100	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	36	38½	36	38¼	161
Total sales					$10,231,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 19, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	111	111	30
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110	110	110	110	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	121½	121½	121½	121½	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	121½	121½	121½	121½	*18
United States 5s, coupon	111½	111½	111½	111½	29
Total sales					$71,800

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 19, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1½
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	100½	100½	100½	*1
Tennessee Settlement 3s	89	89	89	89	5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	68½	68½	68	68½	47
Total sales					$53,600
Grand total					$10,357,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	109⅝	Mch. 8	110	Mch. 16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	111	Mch. 17	111	Mch. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	121½	Mch. 14	121½	Mch. 14
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	121½	Mch. 14	121½	Mch. 14
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	111½	Mch. 9	111½	Mch. 17
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101½	Mch. 14	101½	Mch. 14
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 18
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	68	Mch. 16	68½	Mch. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 28	United States 2s reg	98¼	Sept. 10
North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	290	Mar. 11	285	Jan. 28	290	Mar. 11
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Central National	162	Nov. 23	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	182	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Columbia	170	May 10	Republic	158	Aug. 17
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23			

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for first-class four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England lost £279,426 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.85, became 42.84 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 20,400,000f. gold and gained 925,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market irregular. Posted rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80¾@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39¾ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago — Par. Boston — 10½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par to 12½c premium.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $[illegible]. The banks now hold $28,060,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes [illegible] $10,585,100, an increase in specie of $5,211,300, and a decrease in legal tenders of $1,698,800, a decrease in deposits of $7,304,500, and an increase in circulation of $69,100.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mar. 19,'98.	Mar. 12,'98.	Mar. 20,'97.
Loans	$607,378,900	$617,964,000	$506,870,000
Specie	129,275,900	124,064,600	85,534,200
Legal tenders	70,828,500	72,527,300	106,216,900
Net deposits	688,177,400	695,481,900	574,328,500
Circulation	13,864,800	13,795,700	15,932,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements;

	Mar. 19,'98.	Mar. 12,'98.	Mar. 20,'97.
Specie	$129,275,900	$124,064,600	$85,534,200
Legal tenders	70,828,500	72,527,300	106,216,900
Total res've	$200,104,400	$196,591,900	$191,751,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	172,044,350	173,870,475	143,582,125
Excess of reserve above legal req're-ments	$28,060,050	$22,721,425	$48,168,975

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	$27,158,100
Jan. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,345,550
Jan. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	37,678,500
Jan. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

[illegible]

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 7	[illegible]	Jan 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Atlanta & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	90	Feb 18	90	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 19	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	117½	Feb 11	113¼	Jan 27	117	Mar 1	115	118
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103	Feb 9	95	Jan 15	98	Mar 8	..	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	75	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	99½	Feb 15	90	Jan 20	99½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	102	May 1, 97	95	97
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct., 96	..	..
B. & O. S.W. R.R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	..	..
Monongah. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 96	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	98	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	80	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	108½	Oct 6, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., con 7s, 1898	106⅝	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105⅝	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 18,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	105	Mar 9	105	Mar 9	104	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	106	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	81	84
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Sea. & B.B. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	82	Mar 16	82	Mar 16	81	84
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	92	Feb 25	94½	Mar 19	93½	94½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	106	Feb 25	105	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	122	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	120	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14,97	113	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	106	Mar 9	107	Mar 10	106½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅝	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1920	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109	Mar 11	109¾	Mar 16	109⅝	110
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	107½	Mar 10	107½	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	91½	Feb 23	91½	Feb 23	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	116⅝	Feb 21	116⅝	Feb 21	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 22	88	Feb 25	88½	Mar 10	86	89
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	33½	Mar 12	33½	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	12	Mar 10	12	Mar 10	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅝	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅝	Feb 2	104⅛	Jan 4	104½	Mar 16	104½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	118½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	112	Mar 18	111⅛	112½
Do., do., registered	114½	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	112	Mar 14	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 16	100	Jan 8	101⅝	Mar 1	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	114	Feb 4	116	Mar 4	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer ctfs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101	Mar 17	101	Mar 17	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102	Mar 19	102	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	101½	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Jan 21	119½	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	113	Mar 14	114	Mar 18	113½	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 8	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	76	Mar 12	78½	Mar 19	77½	78
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	103⅝	Jan 7	103⅝	Mar 15	..	105
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	92	Mar 14	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	98	Mar 14	98⅝	Mar 19	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	Mar 1	112	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110⅛	Jan 8	111	Jan 7	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104⅝	Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jan 5	109⅝	Feb 1	109⅝	Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116⅝	Feb 4	115	Mar 8	115	Mar 19	115	116
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	106	Jan 8	106	Mar 18	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	105¼	Mar 17	105½	Mar 19	105	106
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	109	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	101	Mar 17	101	Mar 17	101	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	99¼	Feb 26	99¼	Mar 4	98½	100
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 8, 97	95	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95⅝	Mar 10	97	Mar 18	96⅝	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	119	Mar 9	118	120
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 8	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	104	Mar 15	104	105½
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	..	105
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	112	Mar 11	111	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	..	85
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	97	Jan 7	100½	Mar 17	..	103
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 17	140	143
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Mar 17	140	143
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½	Feb 10	138	Jan 4	141	Mar 11	140	143
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139½	Jan 5	141	Mar 16	140	143
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119⅝	Jan 19	118½	Jan 19	119⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	116	Mar 17	116	Mar 17	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 8	130	Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	114½	Mar 18	114½	Mar 18	114½	115
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅝	Feb 11	114½	Jan 5	115	Feb 24	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	114	Jan 11	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	July 9, 97	105	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	112½	Feb 14	112½	Feb 14	110½	112½
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	104⅝	Jan 10	105	Mar 16	104	106
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104⅝	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	122
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	122	Mar 11	122	Mar 11	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	141	Mar 3	141	Mar 17	..	122
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	115½	Mar 8	115½	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	116⅝	Jan 7	118½	Mar 10	118	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 18, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	111¼	Jan 5	111½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117½	Jan 5	117½	Mar 8	114	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	108½	Mar 16	109½	Mar 16	107	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	106	109½
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	114	..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Feb 7	117⅝	Feb 7	117⅝	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104	Mar 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 3	102	Mar 1	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30, 97	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136	Mar 2	136	Mar 12	136	138
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 24	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	131½	Au 30, 97	..	134
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	130	Mar 11	130	Mar 11	130	Mar 11	130	..
Do., do., registered	131½	Jan 29	131	Feb 14	131	Feb 14	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅝	Jan 28	105¼	Jan 6	106⅛	Mar 19	105⅝	106
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105½	Jan 8	106	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅝	Feb 2	105	Mar 1	105⅛	Mar 19	105	105⅛
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	106½	Jan 10	108⅝	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	133	Jan 24	133	Mar 16	133	Mar 16	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	131½	Jan 11	132	Mar 4	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	123½	Jan 28	122	Jan 11	123½	Jan 28	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	My 26, 97	..	..
Do., [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov., [illegible]	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 28, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Mar 14,97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	110½	Jan 21	111½	Mar 2	[illegible]	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Apr., 96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	70	Jan 26	73½	Mar 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	91	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	95	Jan 12	92	Jan 8	95	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	97½	Feb 14	95½	Mar 15	95⅝	Mar 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	95	Mar 15	95	Mar 15	95	Mar 15	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 23	89	Mar 10	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	103	Feb 11	101	Jan 26	103	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	Feb 19,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78½	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	76	Mar 18	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	103⅝	Jan 25	105½	Mar 5	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	132	Mar 7	132	Mar 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	100	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936	68	Feb 15	60½	Mar 17	61	Mar 19	61	64
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ass't'd, all in pd.	21½	Jan 7	17½	Mar 8	18	Mar 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	86½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	77	Mar 5	72⅝	Mar 18	72⅝	Mar 18	73	74
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	113½	Feb 28	113½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	140	Mar 16	140	Mar 16	..	140
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138½	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Feb 26	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	137½	Au 31, 97	138	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117	Feb 23	117	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22,97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148⅝	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144⅝	Feb 15	145	Feb 18	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95½	Feb 2	89½	Jan 4	90	Mar 16	89½	90½
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 12	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 8	90	Mar 8	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	99	Feb 19	97	Jan 6	98	Mar 8	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107⅝	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	107⅝	Mar 9	..	105
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92½	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92½	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	105	Jan 17	105	Mar 12	..	105½
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	110½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112⅝	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104	105
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147⅝	Feb 11	142	Mar 12	142	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	137	Mar 11	137	Mar 11	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	..	..
Jefferson RR. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	111	Feb 28	111	Mar 16	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	86½	Mar 12	88	Mar 19	87½	88
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	68½	Mar 14	70	Mar 19	69½	70
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 10	117	Mar 2	114	117
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113½	Jan 4	115½	Mar 7	113	116
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	89¼	Jan 7	94½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	83	Jan 5	92½	Mar 4	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	65	Mar 17	68½	Mar 19	68¼	69
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	57	Mar 19	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	90	Mar 17	..	..
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23,97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	43	Mar 14	43	Mar 14	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	5	Jan 18	6½	Jan 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	113½	Feb 14	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102½	Jan 29	101	Feb 24	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	101½	Jan 27	101½	Mar 9	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	103	Mar 4	103½	Mar 5	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	120½	Mar 17	120½	Mar 17	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	106½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	98	Mar 7	98	Mar 7	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	121⅝	Jan 12	123	Feb 18	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	81	Mar 9	81	Mar 10	..	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	50	Mar 10	48	50
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	99	Jan 3	100	Mar 19	99	100
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	78	Mar 14	78	Mar 19	..	..
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	45	Feb 7	45	Mar 10	..	..
Fulton E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	35	Mar 11	35	Mar 11	..	..
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¼	Feb 9	115½	Jan 4	116½	Mar 14	..	117½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	100½	Mar 14	101⅞	Mar 17	102	102½
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	..	103½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898	102½	Jan 8	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	120½	Dec 22,97	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	107⅝	Jan 4	110	Mar 9	108	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	109	Mar 7	109	Mar 10	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	119	Jan 6	119	Mar 11	..	117
Do., do., registered	119⅝	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119	Mar 11	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅝	Jan 18	103	Mar 12	103	Mar 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103½	Mar 12	103½	Mar 12	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¾	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104⅝	Feb 17	102½	Jan 24	104	Mar 5	..	104½
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	111	Jan 26	112½	Mar 4	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	96¼	Oct 28,97	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101⅝	No 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117⅝	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	Feb 28	85½	Jan 12	88	Mar 17	..	88
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	88½	Mar 3	88½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., deb. gold 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	..	......	..	99
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	Dec 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jly 16, 96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Aug 21,97	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	105	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 7	103¼	Mar 17	103½	..
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	122	Feb 17	120⅝	Jan 6	122	Feb 17	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	115	119
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	117	Jan 3	119	Mar 10	117	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24, 97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan, 92	104	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	101¼	Jan 12	104½	Feb 8	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	85	Mar 7	86	Mar 18	85½	86½
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	103	Feb 4	104½	Mar 8	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	102⅜	Jan 14	102⅞	Mar 9	..	..
Do., N. & N. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106½	Sep 10, 97	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	90	Feb 3	90	Mar 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	98¼	Feb 18	94	Feb 5	95	Mar 10	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	87	Jan 28	89	Mar 14	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	108	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98⅛	Jan 13	94	Mar 12	94⅝	Mar 16	94½	95½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	116	Mar 11	116½	Mar 18	115½	117
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	103½	Mar 16	103½	Mar 18	103½	104
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	109	Mar 14	110	Mar 19	109¾	110
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	119	Mar 16	119	Mar 16	119	119⅜
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½	Jan 14	117	Mar 11	117	Mar 15	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117	Mar 15	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½	Sep 16, 96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73	Feb 28	70⅜	Feb 10	72½	Mar 19	71	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	118½	Mar 19	118½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	105½	Mar 16	105½	Mar 16	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	104⅜	Mar 19	105	Mar 19	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91⅜	Feb 4	85⅝	Jan 4	86½	Mar 19	86	86½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	58	Mar 12	59¼	Mar 19	59	59½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83⅜	Jan 28	83⅜	Jan 28	83⅜	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 12	..	80
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74	Mar 4	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	84¼	Feb 18	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	94	Jan 5	96½	Mar 16	96	97
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100½	Feb 15	94	Jan 3	96	Mar 19	96	96½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	108	Mar 14	110	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	79	Feb 23	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	62	Mar 14	62	Mar 17	62	65
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	103	Feb 26	103	Feb 26	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 28	104	Feb 28	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	106⅜	Jan 3	108	Feb 8	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	94⅞	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	90⅞	Mar 19	90¼	91
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	86	Feb 26	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	73½	Mar 16	73½	Mar 16	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	129½	Mar 14	130½	Mar 16	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	103	Jan 6	103	Mar 17	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	116	Jan 11	116½	Mar 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116¼	Feb 23	116½	Feb 23	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	107½	Mar 19	107½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 8	108	Mar 3	108	Mar 10	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108⅜	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103⅜	Jan 19	105	Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103½	Jan 3	105	Feb 8	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	105	Feb 7	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	108¼	Mar 16	108⅜	Mar 19	108½	109
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	108	Mar 11	108	Mar 14	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109¼	Feb 24	109¼	Mar 8	108⅜	110
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	120	Mar 18	120	Mar 18	120	122
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	103½	Mar 14	104¼	Mar 17	103½	104
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. ctrs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	145	Mar 17	..	..
Do., do., small ctrs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108½	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	106	Mar 19	106	108½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	96	Mar 19	96	96½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	108⅜	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	105	Mar 19	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84⅜	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	91	Mar 8	85	90
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110⅜	Feb 2	111	Mar 12	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅜	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97	Mar 16	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	115½	Mar 11	115½	Mar 11	110	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do. registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 8, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅜	Feb 11	93¼	Mar 12	94⅜	Mar 19	94	95
Do., registered	97½	Feb 7	94½	Mar 2	94½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57½	Mar 12	60	Mar 19	59	60½
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107⅜	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	106¼	Mar 18	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅜	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	86	Mar 18	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	78½	Mar 12	80	Mar 19	79⅜	80
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	94	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16, 97	76	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅜	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84⅜	Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certfs.	14⅜	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½	Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78½	Feb 1	78½	Mar 9	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21, 97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112⅜	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	106	Mar 19	104	107
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	51	Mar 12	53	Mar 18	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 13, 97	115	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24, 97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	98½	Jan 8	99⅜	Mar 19	99	100
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	62	Mar 19	61	62
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49⅜	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	47	Mar 16	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112⅜	Jan 3	113¼	Mar 18	..	..
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93⅜	Jan 4	94	Mar 18	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	119½	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	120½
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	...	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	110	Mar 18	110	Mar 18	110½	112
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¾	Dec 21, 97	..	110
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113	Feb 8	111⅜	Jan 4	113	Feb 11	111	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112½	Feb 23	111	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17, 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108⅜	Mar 1	108⅜	Mar 1	108⅜	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Apr 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140½	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140½	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	118⅜	April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102⅜	Mar 7	102⅜	Mar 7	102⅜	Mar 7	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27, 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	99½	Jan 24	99½	Mar 11	..	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 22, 97	..	..
Do., do. en. Trust Co. certs.	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	14½	Dec 20, 97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	112½	Mar 8, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106½	April, 96	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., [illegible]	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., [illegible]	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 96	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	108⅜	Jan 8	108⅜	Mar 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	93	Jly 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	81	Mar 15	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	83½	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅜	Feb 3	79⅜	Mar 12	81¼	Mar 19	81	81¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85⅜	Feb 5	79	Mar 12	80⅜	Mar 19	80¼	81¼
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94⅜	Feb 16	93⅜	Feb 2	94⅜	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	64	Feb 2	64	Feb 2	64	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	70⅜	Mar 17	..	..
St. L. A. & T. H. term. ter. g. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	105	Dec 22, 97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	Jan 22, 97	..	..
C. St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	103	Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	12½	Feb., 96	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class A, 1906	[illegible]	Feb 15	115	Mar 14	115⅜	Mar 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 17	115	Jan 6	[illegible]	Mar 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 23	115	Jan 6	[illegible]	Mar 17	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97¼	Feb 15	93	Jan 7	97¼	Feb 15	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	100	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	72	Feb 24	72½	Mar 17	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	95½	Mar 4	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅜	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	76	Mar 19	75¼	76
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	30	Feb 3	26	Mar 7	28	Mar 11	28	28⅜
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	114	119
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107⅜	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	107½	109
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122⅜	Jan 28	122⅜	Jan 7	122⅜	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	121	Mar 16	121	Mar 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119⅜	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107	Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	M'r 29, 97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99	Mar 10	97	99
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127½	Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apl 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109	Feb 9	108	Jan 14	109½	Mar 18	..	110
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108	Mar 17	108	Mar 17	..	108½
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24, 96	..	..
San. F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18, 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	94	Mar 8	94	Mar 9	92	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	103	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	95⅜	Mar 14	92	Jan 4	95½	Mar 18	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	108½	Mar 15	109	Mar 16	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78	Mar 18	78½	Mar 18	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	120½	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	129½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	58	Mar 7	59	Mar 18	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98⅜	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98	Mar 17	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104¼	Mar 17	100¼	Jan 4	104¼	Mar 19	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96½	Mar 19	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	84½	Mar 18	84½	Mar 18	..	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108¼	Mar 18	108	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	88	Mar 12	89	Mar 18	89	90
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¼	Mar 16	106¼	Mar 16	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	113½	Mar 10	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	109	Mar 14	109¼	Mar 15	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 11	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	116	Mar 2	116	Mar 2	114⅜	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	122½	Mar 17	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 26	103½	Jan 17	105¼	Mar 4	101½	103
Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	103½	Mar 7	103½	Mar 7	..	103
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112⅜	Jan 3	115⅛	Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110⅜	Jan 12	110½	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	107	Feb 24	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102⅜	Feb 8	96½	Mar 12	98⅞	Mar 19	98½	99
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	31⅜	Mar 19	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 5	123	Mar 12	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104⅜	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104½	Feb 26	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	79	Jan 4	80	Mar 11	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	70	Mar 11	70	Mar 11	79	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	86	Jan 27	86	Mar 3	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c.g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	103½	Jan 27	103½	Feb 4	..	101
U.P. g. 6s, 1896, T.C. cts., ex mat. cps	127½	Feb 10	116½	Jan 7	127½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C. cts., ex mat. cps	126¼	Feb 14	113½	Jan 4	126¼	Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898, T.C. cts., ex mat. cps.	124	Jan 29	115	Jan 5	124	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899, T.C. cts., ex mat. cps.	129¼	Feb 9	116½	Jan 5	129¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	83	Au 31, 97	75	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s, 1918	51	Feb 28	51	Feb 28	51	Feb 28	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126⅜	Feb 2	111⅞	Jan 3	126	Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	..	....	..	....	101½	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., c.t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr. pd.	50½	Feb 7	43	Jan 3	50½	Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts., ext. s.f. g. 8s, 1899	134½	Feb 5	113⅜	Jan 4	134½	Feb 5	a	..
Union Pacific Ry. 4s	95⅛	Feb 8	89½	Mar 12	91⅜	Mar 19	91½	91⅜
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	..	....	..	....	115⅜	Au 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cps	122½	Feb 9	118	Jan 21	122½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cps	125	Feb 11	112	Jan 12	125	Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	130½	Feb 15	120	Jan 24	130½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do. eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp.	131¼	Feb 18	117	Jan 19	131¼	Feb 18	118	..
Do., T.C. cts. 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	115⅜	Feb 15	84½	Jan 4	102½	Mar 16	100	102½
Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	93	Jan., 90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r.	38	Feb 11	32	Feb 25	35	Mar 4	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	39	Feb 17	33	Jan 10	35	Feb 26	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	59	Mar 1	48½	Jan 6	54	Mar 19	..	..
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104½	Mar 12	106⅜	Mar 18	106¼	106½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82⅜	Feb 11	74⅜	Mar 14	76½	Mar 17	76	76⅜
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29⅞	Jan 12	22½	Mar 11	23	Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	104½	Feb 11	99	Jan 4	102	Mar 14	..	102
St. L., K.C. & N. St. C.B., 1st g. 6s, 1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar 12	108½	Mar 12	108	109
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	106	Jan 8	108½	Mar 4	107½	108½
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	48	Jan 8	51	Mar 17	51½	52½
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	13½	Mar 10	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28, 97	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 21, 97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	62½	J'ly, 96	..	....	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	34	No16, 97	..	....	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	38¼	Mar 19	38	38½
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102½	Mar 14	105	Mar 18	105½	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	77	Feb 14	64	Mar 14	64½	Mar 15	..	..
Boston Un. Gas, tr. ctfs., sk. fd. g. 5s, 1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	114½	Feb 4	112	Mar 10	112⅜	Mar 16	112½	113
B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 28	94	Mar 19	94	Mar 19	..	95
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	106¼	Jan 24	103½	Mar 15	103½	Mar 18	..	104
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6s, 1900	100½	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	98	Mar 8	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	81	Jan 3	81	Feb 11	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co., gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	104	Jan 6	105½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 10	102	Mar 14	103¼	Mar 19	102	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	95	Mar 15	95	Mar 17	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	112⅜	Feb 18	109½	Mar 1	109½	Mar 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117	Jan 7	115	Mar 11	115	Mar 16	114	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	118⅜	Ju 28, 97	112½	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107	De 24, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	97½	99
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101½	Feb 9	100½	Jan 3	101	Mar 18	..	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	95½	Jan 18, 97	..	..
Hend'sn Bdge. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23, 97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co., deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apl 22, 97	..	..
Jeff'sn. & Clearf'd Coal & Ir. 1st g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4, 97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	105½	Jan 31	101	Mar 7	101½	Mar 19	101	102
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5, 97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1920	106⅜	Feb 1	105	Jan 11	106	Mar 14	105	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92½	May, 96	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., [illegible]	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	105	Jan 17	109	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116½	Jan 5	119½	Feb 19	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106⅜	Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	....	..	....	117	Dec., 95	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 10, 97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	61⅜	Jan 12	51	Mar 12	55	Mar 18	55	58
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	15⅜	Feb 17	11½	Feb 16	11½	Mar 18	11	14
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.R. T. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1917	88	Feb 23	86	Feb 24	86	Feb 24	84	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	87	Jan 22	82	Mar 15	83	Mar 15	83	84
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov 6, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co. gtd. g. 6s, 1910	[illegible]	Jan 26	[illegible]	Jan 26	[illegible]	Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	116	Feb 15	114½	Jan 7	116	Mar 2	115	116
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	[illegible]	Feb 23	[illegible]	Feb 23	[illegible]	Feb 23	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 19	[illegible]	Mar 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, March 21.

Chicago City Railway—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
United Traction and Electric Company of New Jersey—Books close.
Western Gas Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 22.

Cincinnati Street Railway—Books open.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
German Alliance Insurance Company—Election.
Western Gas Company—Books open.

Wednesday, March 23.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books open after dividend on preferred.
Journeay & Burnham Company Preferred—Books close.
Nicaragua Company—Election.

Thursday, March 24.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, March 25.

Colonial Brewery—Annual meeting.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company—Books close.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Standard Gas Company—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, March 26.

Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
North American Oil Company—Books close.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Books open.
Southern Pacific Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$9,127,234
Week ended March 19, 1897	10,654,886
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,681,140
From Jan. 1, 1897	104,409,617

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 15, 1898	$11,902,888
Week ended March 16, 1897	7,015,834
From Jan. 1, 1898	88,064,302
From Jan. 1, 1897	77,683,571

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$8,214,069
Week ended March 19, 1897	129,858
From Jan. 1, 1898	15,899,216
From Jan. 1, 1897	988,269

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$20,404
Week ended March 19, 1897	133,450
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,540,129
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,035,221

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$8,193,635
From Jan. 1, 1898	12,359,087

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 19, 1897	$4,097
From Jan. 1, 1897	46,952

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$31,372
Week ended March 19, 1897	39,017
From Jan. 1, 1898	562,857
From Jan. 1, 1897	472,407

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$730,395
Week ended March 19, 1897	991,268
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,096,771
From Jan. 1, 1897	9,829,468

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$699,023
Week ended March 19, 1897	952,251
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,533,914
From Jan. 1, 1897	9,357,061

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$8,245,411
Week ended March 19, 1897	168,870
From Jan. 1, 1898	16,462,073
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,460,676

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$750,799
Week ended March 19, 1897	1,124,718
From Jan. 1, 1898	12,592,400
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,864,689

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 18, 1898	$7,494,612
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,869,673

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 19, 1897	$956,348
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,904,013

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 17, 1898	£33,346,569	......
March 18, 1897	39,680,545	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 17, 1898	74,862,256	£48,519,443
March 18, 1897	76,673,938	49,087,719
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 17, 1898	31,604,000	16,285,000
March 18, 1897	30,581,250	15,754,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 17, 1898	36,906,000	12,483,000
March 18, 1897	30,931,000	12,617,000
SPAIN.		
March 17, 1898	9,578,000	10,860,000
March 18, 1897	8,528,000	10,750,000
NETHERLANDS.		
March 17, 1898	2,751,000	6,885,000
March 18, 1897	2,632,000	6,948,000
BELGIUM.		
March 17, 1898	2,791,000	1,395,000
March 18, 1897	2,798,667	1,399,333
Total for the week	£191,888,825	£96,427,443
Total preceding week	192,101,781	95,978,300
Corresponding week last year	191,825,400	96,551,052

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable outside brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	104	107
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	33	..
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	104	108
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	190	200
Brooklyn City R R. 1st m. 5s	114	116½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	196	200
B'klyn C'y & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El. t. r., 2d ass't p'd	11	11½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	235	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	157	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	195	200
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	42½	43½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	189	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114½	116
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	300	320
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	104	109
42d & Grand Street	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	47	50
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	108
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	13
North Shore Traction pf.	70	77
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	77
Rochester Ry.	16	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	98
Second Avenue stock	169	176
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Second Avenue debenture 5s	104	108
Scranton Traction	7	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	111
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	175	179
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	108
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com.	..	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
West Chicago Street	91	92½
West End, Boston	81	82
West End (Boston) pf.	102	103
Worcester Traction common	16	18
Worcester Traction pf.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	177½
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	198
Brooklyn	..	407
Central	..	1385
Colonial	190	200
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	..	365
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	450	500
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	103	108
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	160	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	425	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	375	..
People's	250	260
Produce Exchange	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	295
United States	1175	..
Washington	230	240

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	111
Commonwealth	105	110
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	97	100
Farragut	90	100
German-American	440	..
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	143	150
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New York	110	115
Niagara	170	180
North River	125	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	150	180
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	177
Rutgers	..	180
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	117	125
Westchester	225	..
Williamsburg City	250	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	355	360
American Exchange	169	171
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	230
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	165	175
Chase	400	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	125	135
City	800	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	200	205
Continental	125	..
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	175	182
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	800	..
German-American	115	125
Germania	325	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	..	520
Irving	145	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	140	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	240
Market & Fulton	225	230
Mechanics'	180	185
Mechanics & Traders'	..	112
Mercantile	160	170
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	140	146
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	230	..
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	235	..
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	100
North America	130	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	305	315
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	96
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	150	..
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	..
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	160
West Side	290	310
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	99	102
Boston & Providence	255	..
Cayuga & Sus.	145	..
Columbus & Xenia	190	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	129	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	143	150
Little Miami	181	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	316	..
N. Y., Lack. & West	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	..
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	168	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	249	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	250	254
Valley of New York	107	..
Warren	166	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	15
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	25	40
Am. Typefounders, new stock	40	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	109	..
American Graphophone	15½	16
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15½	16
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	65	70
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	77	82
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	50	55
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	[illegible]	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	[illegible]	..
Commercial Cable	174	175½
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	37½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	60	67
Diamond Match Company	134	135
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pf.	1½	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	38	39
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	92	93
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	111	114
Great Falls Ice	107	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105½	..
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	15	16
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com.	23	24
Malt Trust pf.	73	73½
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	145	147
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	..	51
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	54
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	21¼	21½
National Biscuit pf.	77	77½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	20	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	39	43
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Procter & Gamble	157½	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	87½	95
Simmons Hardware com.	105	110
Simmons Hardware pf.	112	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil	364	365
Southern Cotton Oil	20	40
Swift & Co.	93	95
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	30	31
Union Switch & Signal pf.	50	59
Union Typewriter com.	6¾	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	25	30
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	160	163
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	56	56½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	..	109
Bay State Gas inc.	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	92½	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	99½	100
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	..
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	..
Chi. P. Gas & Co. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104¾
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	99	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	95	100
Equitable	210	225
Equitable 1st 6s	102	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	100	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	58	62
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	59	61
Madison, (Wis.) 1st 6s	90	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	320	330
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	65	66½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	77	78½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	114	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	108
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	134	138
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	156
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	82	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	101½	103
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 19, total transactions included 1,943,364 shares of stock, $10,231,600 bonds, with $71,800 Government and $53,600 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Mch. 20, '97.	Mch. 19, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	$1,218,245	$1,943,364	*$725,119
Banks	65	....	†65
Mining	11,000	500	†10,500

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$7,813,500	$10,231,600	*$2,418,100
State	125,500	71,800	†53,700
Government	44,000	53,600	*9,600

*Increase. †Decrease.

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	5½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	National Lead	1⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	2	N. J. Central	3⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅝	N. Y. Central	3⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Brooklyn Union Gas	3	Norfolk & West. pf.	3⅝
Bklyn' Rapid Trans.	3¼	Northern Pacific	1⅝
Canada Southern	1½	Northern Pacific pf.	3⅝
Canadian Pacific	2	Pacific Mail	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	3¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3	People's Gas	3¼
Chicago & N. W.	3½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	4½	Pullman Car	3⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	Reading	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅞	Reading 1st pf.	3⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	1½
C., R. I. & Pac.	3¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3⅝
Chicago Fuel & Iron	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	4⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¼
Delaware & Hudson	3	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅝
Den. & R. Grande pf.	2	St. P. & Omaha	4¼
Detroit Gas	4⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¼
General Electric	2⅝	Third Avenue	2⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	4½	Union Pacific	2
Illinois Central	2	Union Pacific pf.	3⅝
Laclede Gas	4	Un. Pac., all in. pd.	3¼
Lake Shore	1¼	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	2⅝
Manhattan	6	U. S. Rubber	2½
Metropolitan Street	5⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	6⅝
Michigan Central	4⅝	Western Union Tel.	2⅝
Min. & St. L.	1¼		
Minnesota Iron	3		
Missouri Pacific	3⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refg. pf.	1⅝	Consolidated Ice	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	West. Chicago St.	1¼

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen.	2⅝	Or. Short L. inc. A.	2
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2⅝	Or. Short L. inc. B.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2½	Reading gen.	1¼
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1¼	Rio G. West. 4s	1⅝
Erie con. prior 4s	1½	St. Louis S. W. 1st	3
Erie gen. lien	1	St. P. & Duluth 1st	2
K. Pacific con., t. r.	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
L. E. & W. 1st	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1
Mex. Int. con. 4s	1⅝	Stand. R. & T. 6s	4
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝	Texas Pacific 1st	2⅝
Mo. Pacific con.	1¼	Texas Pacific 2d	2¼
N. Pacific prior lien	1⅝	Union Pacific 4s	2
N. Pacific gen.	2	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	3
Nor. & West. con.	1½	Wabash 1st	1⅝
Or. Imp. con., 5th in. paid	1½	Wabash 2d	1¼
		Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	2¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Kan. C., P. & G. 1st	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	Met. Elev. 2d	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	2	Mich. Cen. con. 7s	1¼
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st	1	Mo. Pacific col. 5s	3
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1	Mobile & Ohio gen.	3
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & P. 6s	3½	Nash., C. & St. L. con.	1¼
Col. Mid. 6s, t. r.	2	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1¼
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1¼	Or. Imp. 1st, t. r.	2
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1	Pennsylvania 4½s	2
Den. & R. G. 4s	3	Tenn. C. & I., 1st Birm.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	3	W. & L. E. 1st, t. r.	1¾

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	500

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anaconda	.33	.33	.33	.33	3,100
Belcher	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Best & B.	.40	.40	.40	.40	200
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,400
Comstock	.03	.03	.03	.03	2,000
C. & C. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	300
C. C. & Va.	.83	.83	.80	.80	550
C. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	5
C. C. Con.	.05	.10	.05	.10	[illegible]
C'wn Point	.11	.11	.11	.11	400
D. Terra	1.00	1.09	1.00	1.09	250
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Isabella	.23	.24	.21	.21	1,000
Lacrosse	.16	.16	.16	.16	1,000
Leadville	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
M. Gibson	.22	.22	.22	.22	1,500
Mexican	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,500
Pharmacist	.07	.07	.07	.07	2,000
Portland	.77	.80	.77	.80	450
Potosi	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Sierra Nev.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	[illegible]
S'all Hopes	.80	.80	.80	.80	400
Union	.11	.11	.11	.11	100
Utah	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,500
Work	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
Yel. Jacket	.30	.30	.30	.30	300
Total sales					23,700

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Flag	.15	.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	.33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anchoria	.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cannon B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700
Garfield Gr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Fleece	.47	.47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Nugget	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Justice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lillie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Rosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing March 19. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan., 1898	3½	*188	Feb. 3	*188	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 8, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	......	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	29	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
5⅝	6½	Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf.	20,000,000	......	..	7⅝	Feb. 3	5¼	Jan. 10	6¼	Mar. 9, 1898
105	107	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct., 1897	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	......	..	..	......	..	......	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
23	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	......	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25	Mar. 12, 1898
60	64	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67⅝	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	65½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*65	Mar. 10	*65	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
165	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	..	......	..	......	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
53	57	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	......	..	60¼	Feb. 1	51½	Mar. 12	51½	Mar. 12, 1898
20	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B.	7,444,190	......	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	......	..	..	......	..	......	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	102½	May 22, 1897
..	49	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	47	Feb. 23	48	Mar. 1, 1898
168	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	..	......	..	......	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
1¼	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	......	..	⅞	Jan. 28	⅝	Jan. 10	⅝	Jan. 28, 1898
1⅝	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	......	..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
..	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	......	..	......	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
17½	25	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	*20	Mar. 12, 1898
165	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2¾	..	......	..	......	*162½	May 28, 1897
41	..	Consolidation Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Mar. 4, 1898
11¼	12¾	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	......	..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 18, 1898
11	14	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	......	..	15½	Feb. 2	11	Feb. 24	11	Mar. 11, 1898
75	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	......	..	..	......	..	......	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2¼	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
..	65	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	......	..	66	Mar. 11	65⅝	Mar. 11	66	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	7,938,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	135	Jan. 20	127½	Jan. 8	*130	Mar. 8, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	1½	111	Feb. 8	106¾	Mar. 5	106¾	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..	......	..	......	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	75	Oct. 14, 1897
19	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
9½	11½	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200	......	..	14½	Feb. 14	10	Mar. 12	10	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	43	Jan. 28, 1898
10	14	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	......	..	16⅝	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	......	..	......	75	Mar. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	......	..	......	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	......	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	99¾	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91⅝	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1¼	..	......	..	......	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	......	..	......	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
90	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
27½	29½	Iowa Central pf.	5,569,376	Apr. 1, 1892	1	35	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 12	26	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	......	......	..	..	......	..	......	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	......	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
30	34	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½	Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	1	Aug. 30, 1897
40	50	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	50	Feb. 4	40	Jan. 20	*45	Mar. 11, 1898
4	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	......	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
40	50	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	*50	Feb. 18	*50	Feb. 18, 1898
5	5¾	Mexican Central	47,909,100	......	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5½	Mar. 12	5½	Mar. 12, 1898
1	1¼	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000	......	..	1¼	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1¼	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	......	..	......	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
82	86	Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½	8¾	Feb. 15	*85	Feb. 24	*86	Mar. 7, 1898
5½	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	......	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	10	Dec. 2, 1897
26	29	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898	1	32½	Feb. 7	27	Feb. 24	28½	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	75	Dec. 14, 1897
5¾	7	National Starch	4,450,700	......	..	9	Feb. 10	8¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10, 1898
65	83	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov. 1, 1897	2	*81	Jan. 24	*70	Mar. 5	*70½	Mar. 5, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1898	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	5,000,000	1896	6	26	Jan. 24	22	Mar. 1	24	Mar. 8, 1898
63	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	86	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22, 1897	3	..	......	..	......	117½	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	121	Jan. 4	*123½	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½	..	......	..	......	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
11¼	14½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	......	..	17	Feb. 7	*13¼	Mar. 7	*13¾	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	......	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	*3⅜	Feb. 10	*3	Mar. 8	*3	Mar. 8, 1898
44½	49	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	......	..	54¾	Feb. 1	35½	Jan. 7	45½	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	......	..	......	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*350	Feb. 25	*350	Feb. 25, 1898
1	1¼	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	......	..	1½	Feb. 11	⅞	Jan. 7	1	Feb. 24, 1898
3	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	......	..	5½	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	4	Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	..	......	..	......	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
60	64	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,658,460	Jan. 27, 1896	2	71	Feb. 7	62	Mar. 10	62	Mar. 11, 1898
166	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 4, 1898	1¾	*171½	Feb. 11	*168	Feb. 25	*168	Feb. 25, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
1¼	2	Quicksilver	5,708,700	......	..	2¾	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4¾	..	......	..	......	10	Sept. 24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	4	*184	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183⅝	Feb. 21, 1898
20	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,680,207	July 5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	24	Feb. 11, 1898
80	86	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,792,686	Mar. 1, 1898	2½	*88	Feb. 15	80½	Feb. 23	80¼	Feb. 23, 1898
127	134	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	133	Mar. 5	*121½	Jan. 6	132	Mar. 8, 1898
55⅝	56⅛	Silver bullion certfs.	......	......	..	57⅝	Jan. 13	56½	Feb. 24	56½	Feb. 24, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	......	..	......	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,600	Dec. 3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	959,525	Oct., 1897	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	......	..	..	......	..	......	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	......	..	......	*45½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,284,896	......	..	6¾	Jan. 8	5⅝	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
16	24	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
37	42	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
20	25	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	......	..	22½	Feb. 25	20¾	Mar. 4	20	Mar. 4, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	..	......	..	......	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,600	Jan. 3, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	..	......	..	......	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	......	..	......	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	......	..	......	163	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,600	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
3	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	......	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 20.—The money market is somewhat easier on improved political prospects, but it is improbable that rates will fall much while the American demand for gold continues.

The Stock Exchange is keen. It became steadier toward the end of the week. In many cases prices improved. The situation in the Far East is considered more reassuring, and the sale of high-class stocks, owing to the demand for gold, has ceased. A more optimistic feeling as to Spanish-American relations also prevails.

Home railways show a fairly general improvement and American railways have recovered materially on quiet buying here and in Wall Street. The chief increases were in Northern Pacific preferred shares, which rose 2⅝ points; Union Pacific, 2½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1⅞; Illinois Central, 1⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅝; Erie firsts, 1¼; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼; Northern Pacific, 1⅛; Union Pacific, 1⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, 1.

Canadian Pacific shares have improved 2¼ points, and the rise in Grand Trunks ranges from 1 to 2¼ points.

Internationals are mostly higher. Spanish securities, after a substantial decline, recovered on the official announcement that the April interest would be paid. Chinese and Greeks have risen in view of the new loans. On the other hand Transvaals have been sold, owing to the political clouds, which have unsettled the mining market also.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 20.—The [illegible]

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $5,338,625. The banks now hold $28,080,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	March 12.	March 19.	Differences.
Loans	$617,864,000	$607,278,900	*$10,585,100
Specie	124,064,600	129,275,900	†5,211,300
Legal tend's.	72,527,300	70,823,500	*1,698,800
Net deposits	695,481,900	688,177,400	*7,304,500
Circulation	13,725,700	13,664,800	†60,100

*Decrease. †Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	[illegible]	$43,901,450	$27,183,190
Jan. 15	26,968,775	52,172,525	32,245,550
Jan. 22	[illegible]	57,067,825	27,673,500
Jan. 29	[illegible]	59,142,250	[illegible]
Feb. 5	[illegible]	54,540,050	42,182,825
Feb. 11	22,437,000	51,678,225	[illegible]
Feb. 19	25,665,400	55,025,250	38,027,050
Feb. 26	22,720,125	57,520,825	[illegible]
March 5	[illegible]	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,448,825
March 19	28,080,050	48,163,975	19,042,675

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

[illegible]	$28,080,050	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	48,163,975	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	19,042,675	1891	[illegible]
[illegible]	17,[illegible]	1890	2,416,425
[illegible]	77,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Report of Specie Imported into District of New York, March 12 to 18, 1898, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lahn	Havre	482,500
Lahn	Bremen	1,[illegible]
Majestic	Liverpool	784,656
Venezuela	Curacao	2,123
Prins Wm. I.	Port au Prince	5,000
Normandie	Havre	3,000
American Silver Coin—		
Navahoe	Cape Haiti	615
Venezuela	Curacao	3
Normandie	Havre	151
Venezuela	Curacao	23
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Venezuela	Curacao	171
Venezuela	Curacao	675
New York	Southampton	145,505
Andes	Kingston	5,003
Turanian	Hal. and Havre	389,500
Majestic	Liverpool	219,735
Venezuela	Curacao	428
Navahoe	Cape Haiti	55
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Venezuela	Curacao	77
Advance	Colon	1,245
Patria	Hamburg	238
Advance	Colon	600
Alliance	Colon	470
New York	San Domingo	[illegible]
Navahoe	Cape Haiti	[illegible]
Prins Wm. I.	Port au Prince	[illegible]
Venezuela	Curacao	[illegible]
Navahoe	Cape Haiti	[illegible]
Gold Bullion—		
Premier	Cape Gracias	[illegible]
Britannia	Liverpool	[illegible]
Etruria	Liverpool	[illegible]
Normandie	Havre	[illegible]
New York	Southampton	[illegible]
Andes	Pt. Colombia	[illegible]
Allegheny	Cartagena	[illegible]
Lahn	Bremen	[illegible]
Lahn	Bremen	[illegible]
Majestic	Liverpool	[illegible]
Normandie	Havre	[illegible]
Andes	Pt. Colombia	[illegible]
Majestic	Liverpool	[illegible]
Silver Bullion—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Specie Exports, Port of New York. March 14 to 18, Inclusive.

Date Mar.	Steamer.	Dest'n.	Char'r.	Amt.
14	Kr. Wm. der Grosse	London	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Alliance	Colon	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New York	San Domingo	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New York	San Domingo	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	La Normandie	Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	St. Louis	London	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	London	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total				[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of March, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	[illegible]		
Gold bullion	[illegible]		
		$207,427,275.58	
Outstanding gold certificates	[illegible]		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	[illegible]		
		36,372,449.00	
			*$171,054,826.58
Standard silver dollars	$395,854,255.00		
Silver bullion	393,359.50		
		$396,247,614.50	
Outstanding silver certificates	$394,123,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,548,159.00		
		385,575,345.00	
			10,672,269.50
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,421,744.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	99,538,536.25		
		$103,960,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		103,960,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$85,184,198.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$52,200,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	8,025,000.00		
		44,175,000.00	
			41,009,198.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,371,659.00		
National bank notes	3,049,952.88		
Fractional silver coin	11,905,376.11		
Fractional currency	46.09		
Minor coin	1,277,027.25		
Deposits in National banks	31,703,806.19		
Bonds and interest paid	429,565.04		
		$52,737,219.51	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,864,782.45		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,946,578.08		
Disbursing officers' balances	29,612,786.09		
Post Office Department account	4,222,415.97		
Miscellaneous items	2,213,512.20		
		52,880,084.79	
			357,184.72
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$228,093,424.05

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
RECEIPTS.			
Customs	$602,857.62	$10,679,942.40	$102,731,658.14
Internal revenue	509,278.15	8,307,065.66	119,126,275.44
Miscellaneous	14,199.97	1,666,881.00	73,352,918.24
Total receipts	$1,126,335.74	$20,653,889.06	$295,211,851.82
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	199,000.00	8,716,000.00	73,282,555.85
War	340,000.00	8,195,000.00	46,932,812.12
Navy	140,000.00	8,910,000.00	26,861,585.24
Indians	42,000.00	2,267,000.00	8,989,151.51
Pensions	200,000.00	10,417,000.00	111,255,996.40
Interest	......	281,000.00	28,502,272.87
Total expenditures	$921,000.00	$28,786,000.00	$295,273,825.99
Excess of receipts over expenditures	205,335.74	†8,132,110.94	†61,974.17
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	4,890.00	512,425.00	20,370,425.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	40,992.50	985,070.00	11,899,273.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$514,442,517.00	$91,651,702.00	$606,094,219.00
This fiscal year	19,935,489.00	1,755,901.00	21,691,390.00
This month	743,003.00	115,160.00	858,163.00
This day	64,941.00	12,650.00	77,591.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 5	Apr. 1
Boston & Maine quarter	1½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 8	Apr. 7
Chartiers	5	Apr. 1	....	....
Chi. & East. Ill. pf., (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 21
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 12
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	3½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 12
Chi. & Northwestern pf., (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mar. 12	Mar. 23
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
Manhattan Elevated (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2
New York Central (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 21
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 2
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Apr. 11	Mar. 31	Apr. 12
Nor. of New Hampshire (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	....	....
Oregon R'way & Nav. pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 2
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash	3	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash. pf.	3½	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Cincinnati (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 22
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	¾	Apr. 5	....	....
Metropolitan Street	1¼	Apr. 15	Mar. 29	Apr. 18
National R'y, St. Louis, (quarter)	1½	Apr. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 9
Newtown, Mass., (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Pittsburg & Birmingham Trac.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 2
United Traction & Electric of N. J.	¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 3
West End, Boston	3½	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Continental (quarter)	1½	Apr. 11	Apr. 1	Apr. 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarterly)	3	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
State Street, Boston, (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 1	....	....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
American Bell Telephone (quarter)	$3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 15
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	....	....
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	Apr. 2
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 1	....	....
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 2
Dan Talmage's Sons Co. pf.	3	Apr. 1	Mar. 30	Apr. 2
Equitable Gas of Memphis	1	April 1	....	....
Equit. Gas & El. of Utica (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	....	Mar. 19	....
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
North American Oil	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Standard Gas (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 4	Mar. 19	Apr. 5
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
Union Ferry Company (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 2
Union Typewriter 1st pf. (semi-an.)	3½	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
United States Leather pf.	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
Welsbach Light	$1	Mar. 25	Mar. 15	Mar. 26
Westmoreland Coal	3c	Apr. 1	....	....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Bell Telephone	Mar. 24	Mar. 30	Mar. 29	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Colonial Brewery	Mar. 19	Mar. 25	Mar. 25	Annual
German Alliance Insurance	......	....	Mar. 22	Election
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Kings County Traction	......	....	Apr. 11	Special
Lawyers' Title Insurance	Mar. 19	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Mexican Central	......	....	May 4	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 15	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Annual
Nicaragua Company	......	....	Mar. 23	Election
Panama Railroad	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mar. 26	Apr. 13	Apr. 12	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	......	....	Apr. 14	Special
Southern Pacific	Mar. 26	Apr. 7	Apr. 6	Annual
West End Realty Company	......	....	[illegible]	Annual
[illegible] Gas Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Annual

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.
FRANK TILFORD, *President.*
E.R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G.J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.
OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.
E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

THE

HUDSON RIVER BANK,

COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus and undivided profits	136,827
	$336,827

OFFICERS:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

CURTIS & COMPANY,

Stocks, Grain, Cotton,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Two private wires to
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
Private wire to
N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.

BONDS,

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Frank E. Wing. Henry A. Glassford,
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending March 19	$785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,810
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	808,511,563
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,689,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,296,390
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,988
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,065
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,582
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,008
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,397,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	798,830,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,696,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,081
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,108
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,105
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,116,712
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	[illegible]
Balances week ending Oct. 16	[illegible]

*Five days.

The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY B. HYDE, }
HENRY C. DEMING, }
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
Louis Fitzgerald,
John Jacob Astor,
Marcellus Hartley,
Henry B. Hyde,
Eugene Delano,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt.
Henry G. Marquand,
C. C. Cuyler,
George L. Rives,
John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,
J. Hampden Robb,
James W. Alexander,
William H. Slocum,
George Coppell,
John J. McCook,
Oliver Ames.
Chauncey M. Depew,
Clement A. Griscom,
John T. Terry,
George J. Gould,
A. J. Cassatt,
Thomas T. Eckert,
James McCreery,
Rudulph Ellis,
Henry M. Alexander,
James H. Hyde,
Charles H. Godfrey,
John W. Hunter,
James Stokes,
Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Henry C. Deming,
L. C. Weir,
Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.
Willis S. Paine,
Henry H. Cook,
Walter S. Johnston,
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